The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4415. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CANADIAN COMMOTION.

Ample Preparations of the Government to Crush the Malcontents.

Apprehensive Speculations by the People.

Difference of Opinion as to Fenian Importance.

General Sentiment of Indifference as to Their Movements.

The Proposed Trade Union Between the West Indies and Canada.

Gleanings from the Canadian Newspapers Concerning the Existing Excitement, the Reciprocity Treaty, West India Trade, &c.

The Hamilton *Times* gives the following military items:

A battery of artillery has been ordered from Ottawa to Prescott, and so great is the enthusiasm manifested that members who desire to enter the ranks will have to be refused permission. From Montreal a company of Chasseurs Canadiens are ordered to the frontier, and some 200 more than can be accepted are desirous to volunteer. From Woodstock, Capt. Beard's company of volunteers have been ordered out. Word has been sent to the commanders of the London Volunteers to increase their respective companies to the full standard, and Capt. McPherson, of that city, has received orders to hold his company in readiness for active service. The destination of this company is variously mentioned as Niagara Falls, Windsor, or Sarnia, and it is expected to leave at the end of this or the beginning of next week. Other military movements are mentioned, as follows: Lieut.-Col. Durie has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General for Canada West. Col. Taylor is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for the London District. One volunteer company is to be sent to Windsor, and one to Sarnia. Two companies of the Sixteenth Regiment are to be quartered at Stratford. Gen. Napier has been to Windsor, surveying the position there, and left on Tuesday for Toronto. The Sixtieth is expected in London on Friday next.

FRONTIER FORCE.

We understand, says the Quebec *News*, of the 16th, that the company of Chasseurs from Montreal, and the French Canadian from this city, will be stationed at Niagara, under the command of Maj Cinq-Mars.

A BATTERY FROM OTTAWA.

The Ottawa *Citizen* of Monday says, that Capt. Forrest's "Garrison Battery," have received orders to be ready to-day, Thursday, to proceed to Prescott and occupy Fort Wellington.

MILITARY SCHOOL.

All the candidates entering the military school will be required to take the oath of allegiance, and to bind themselves to take arms in defence of the province at any time they may be called on to do so. So says the Quebec *News*.

THE MILITIA.

We understand, says the Quebec *News* of the 16th, that the officers of volunteers have received orders to fill up their companies to the full compliment of 65 men. All persons not serving in the volunteer force, who are between the ages of 18 and 45, are liable to be drafted into the service militia, unless physically unfit to bear arms, or specially exempted by statute.

THE EXCITEMENT IN TORONTO.

The papers of Friday say: "The late hours at which our reporters obtained information on Wednesday night, about military movements, led us into the publication of a few trifling errors yesterday. It was true that the picket was increased, and certain guards removed, and the military ordered to be prepared at a moment's notice, together with a good deal more that we published at the time. Col. Lowry, however, informs us that it was a mistake to state that his house was brickbatted, though this possessed no particular significance, as the work was attributed to some drunken soldier. Our information was derived from a source which entitled it to credit, but the lateness of the hour at which it was obtained prevented its verification by our own reporters in person.

SUSPICIOUS ASSOCIATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Montreal *Witness* of the 16th inst. says:

"Can any one tell what is the object of a regularly organized association, composed exclusively of French Canadians, all over the United States, with a central committee and annual conventions? Do the interests of this class in the States suffer in any special way, or is the sole object of the association to exert an influence? Are they going to try to enlighten their friends at home, and awaken the somewhat passive French Canadian mind to new life? Are they going to tell the *habitans* either to get rid of the tythe, or leave it and Canada together?"

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship *Thames*, arrived in Quebec on the 15th, having a most valuable cargo for Quebec and Montreal, among which are a large amount of government stores in ammunition, Armstrong guns, &c. The *Thames* is lying at the mouth of the St. Charles and discharging 600 barrels of powder for Quebec.

QUARTERS FOR TROOPS.

A Toronto paper says: "The military authorities have asked the people of Chatham to grant free quarters to a company of regulars, and the corporation of the town have hastened to provide the necessary accommodation. The exhibition building in London is being prepared for the accommodation of the Sixtieth Rifles."

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FRONT.

We understand that the company from this city, [Toronto] which is to go "to the front," was made up yesterday, Nov. 16. It is to be stationed at Sarnia. It is expected that the Monteral and Quebec companies will reach here to-night, en route to their destination on the frontier.

NO FENIANS YET.

A dispatch from Hamilton, of the 15th, says:

"The excitement in Toronto yesterday has not spread to this city. Nobody has the least fear of a Fenian raid; and, in spite of every exertion, the existence of Fenians cannot be traced here. The supposed rendezvous, where some individual thought he 'smelt a rat,' turns out to be in the air, the heavy loads of boxes containing arms and ammunition are not to be found. In a word, the whole thing was downright fudge. Hamilton has no particular charms for the Fenian brotherhood, and we will not be troubled with any of the tribe."

CHARACTER OF THE EXCITEMENT.

The Toronto *Globe* says:

"It cannot be too strongly impressed upon every inhabitant of the province, that, be the dénouement of the present excitement what it may, there is no ground for the fear which seems to have attacked a few weak-kneed people. The announcements that have been made of anticipated raids upon the banks, appear to have had the effect of causing some persons to doubt their stability. There is not the slightest reason for any such fear. We are perfectly prepared for anything that may occur. For ourselves we shall not cease to counsel unremitting watchfulness—for we know it to be necessary—but, come what may, our banking institutions are safe. We desire to impress this fact upon our country readers particularly, for we have heard of a few farmers who have thought it necessary to exchange their notes for gold. This is silly; no one need have recourse to such a piece of foolishness."

MILITARY FERVOR.

Very naturally the newspapers are full of reports of military gatherings, wherein a vast deal of the preliminary courage of unscarred warriors is ventilated. It is human nature. Adjt.-Gen. Macdougal's report of an examination of the Academy of Instruction, at La Prairie, near Montreal, reads something like some of our West Point reports; that is to say—a monstrous dab of whitewash.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Montreal *Gazette's* commercial article, on Friday, begins as follows:

We see no public demonstration by the citizens of the United States to condemn the incendiary proceedings of the Fenian faction and their attempt to involve them in another war. The United States Government itself shrinks from the responsibility of performing its plain duty. But a government which waits to see the direction of the popular current is always behind the times when events of great magnitude are approaching, and generally wakes up to find its State affairs drifting to leeward. Perhaps it is hardly to be expected from a people who have been in a state of turmoil and excitement during the past five years of their civil war that they should suddenly resume that quietude and calm which belongs to more sober life. The tendency of civil war is to familiarize people with injustice, and in their case there is too much sad experience of this fact. Excitement has now become so natural to them that it almost forms one of the requisites of their existence; and, therefore, the public sentiment is not, in so favorable a condition that the Government of the United States should draw its inspiration from it.

THE ORANGEMEN IN TORONTO.

At a large meeting on Thursday evening the Fenians were most emphatically denounced, as the following extracts will show:

Resolved, That all the members of the Loyal Orange institution being bound by solemn obligation, to be "aiding and assisting the civil and military powers in the just and lawful discharge of their official duties;" and being also obliged to "disclose and make known to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts, which they shall know to be against her or any of them;" and being also further obligated to "steadily maintain the connection between the colonies of British America and the mother country, and to be ever ready to resist all attempts to weaken British influence, or dismember the British Empire," cannot witness the attempts now being made, as well secretly as openly, to disturb the public peace, to flood the country with blood and and to attempt the dismemberment of the empire, without at once stepping forward, reiterating their allegiance, calling upon their brethren, and upon all loyal men, to stand firm and be prepared; and unfurling the old banner of "No Surrender" in the face of all Fenians, tell them openly that Orangemen are ready; and that if resolved to invade our country, to cry aloud as in 1837, "let them come if they dare."

Resolved, That the bold and noble-hearted Britons who compose the district of Toronto, while ready, if necessary, to defend their homes and firesides, are at the same time sincerely desirous that peace and tranquility should prevail, and therefore can only view the tendency of all newspaper articles, and other declarations "*pooh poohing*" the Fenian movements, and recommending the public not to make preparations, as incentives to aggression, and as actually inviting the bloodshed and ruin they affect to ridicule—this meeting believes that, to present a bold and manly front to the enemy, by being "prepared" for his attack, is the best means to prevent that attack, and to insure the blessings of peace and tranquility to the country.

Resolved, That the loyal Orangemen of Toronto embrace this occasion to declare that they have not now, and that they never have had, the slightest objection to see every loyal Roman Catholic armed and prepared, nor will any true Orangeman fail to stand in the ranks with a loyal Roman Catholic, or to hail him as a comrade and companion in any hour of trial or difficulty.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Fenian Head-Centre of Quebec—an ex-schoolmaster—has left for parts unknown, carrying with him the money collected from the dupes in that city; a very appropriate end to the Fenian swindle in that city.

The company of Chasseurs from Montreal, and the French Canadian company from Quebec, will be stationed at Niagara, under the command of Major Cinq-Mars.

Arrangements are being made at Stratford for quartering a detachment of the Sixteenth Regiment there. The Town Council has granted free accommodation for the troops.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

From the Quebec News, Nov. 15.

To set at rest some needless comments that have been made in various quarters about the apparent apathy or neglect by ministers of the commercial interest endangered by the approaching expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty, the Montreal *Gazette* assures the public that those interests have not been neglected. It says Hon. Mr. Brown is now absent on a mission connected with the work begun in the recent confederate council respecting commercial treaties; and we have reason to believe that a commission will ere long be issued to examine the possibility of opening up trade relations with Brazil, the West Indies, (British and foreign,) and perhaps of Mexico. These commissions from the British and American colonies will be accredited, we believe, by the Imperial Government to the various governments to whom they will go to negotiate commercial treaties, and will thus be placed in a position to treat directly as representatives of Great Britain with them. We believe the names of those to be sent on this mission have not yet been submitted to His Excellency, but it is understood that a member of the Canadian Government will, almost of a necessity, be at the head of the commission or embassy.

TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

We have already stated that it is the intention of the Canadian Government to appoint a commission to inquire into and report upon the practicability of extending the trade regulations of the British Provinces with the West Indies, with Brazil, and, perhaps, with Mexico. The Toronto *Globe* states that the commission is to be composed of Mr. McDougall, Provincial Secretary, Mr. T. Ryan, M. L. C., and Mr. J. W. Dunscombe, for many years Collector of Customs at the port of Quebec, and formerly Commissioner of Customs. All of these gentlemen are eminently fitted for the important trust which will be confided to them.

The St. John, N. B., *Morning Journal* of the 13th announces the arrival there of Mr. George Brown on the Friday evening previous. He went to Monckton on Saturday to meet Messrs. Wilmot and Smith, and was afterwards to go to Fredericton to confer with the Lieutenant-Governor and other members of the Executive. Mr. Brown's business is understood to have reference to an attempted renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the arranging of terms of trade with the Spanish West Indian Islands.

Trade Relations with the United States.

From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 17.

The report which we insert to-day of the speech of the Minister of Finance at the dinner to Mr. McGee, although a summary one, from the late hour at which it was delivered, is one which may be commended to the consideration of the people of this country. We particularly refer to that portion which treats of the relations of Canada to the United States. Mr. Galt stated that the Government of Canada did desire to maintain the most friendly and close commercial relations with the United States, and that they had not neglected and would not neglect any reasonable means to continue the Reciprocity Treaty; but he added that, if our neighbors were determined it should be abrogated, there were other channels of trade open for a country of four millions of people, which produced articles of common consumption all over the world. That is the argument of common sense, and a manly and Canadian view of our present situation. As such, it will meet with echo from the people of this country. We have never pretended to say that the Reciprocity Treaty is of no value; but we have yet seen that its abrogation will not be an ill-wind which will blow no good. Some of the good that it will bring Mr. Galt has pointed out; and anything which will have a tendency to develop new energies and new exertions is a good. The position of this country is not what it was when the Reciprocity Treaty was negotiated. Our means of communication are of an entirely different nature. This year Boston and other United States ports have already exported many millions of pounds of Canadian dairy produce. We suppose Canadian merchants could do the same. The United States have furnished the Lower Provinces with very large quantities of breadstuffs (a great part Canadian growth), and there are many reasons why it would be greatly advantageous that these should be supplied direct. Without, however, going into detail of the argument upon the Reciprocity Treaty, we will state plainly our belief that those who would urge the people of this country to weep and lament and cry that ruin and decay will come if it is abrogated, are traitors in disguise, who seek by indirect means to promote a policy which they dare not openly avow. They seek to effect by indirect means the policy of Mr. Potter so indiscreetly blurted out at Detroit. No man, not a fool, can believe that the United States Government will alter their policy in answer to mean-spirited whining and importunity. They would for this reason rather stiffen it. Those, therefore, who ask the people of Canada to set up a howl of lamentation at the prospect of losing the treaty, are not its real friends, but they are traitors who should be watched by the police.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Serious Robbery—Mexican News—The American Whalers in the Arctic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, two disguised men entered the office of the "What Cheer House," where only one clerk was in charge. They knocked him senseless by a blow on the head, took a key from his pocket, opened the safe and robbed it of twenty thousand dollars in gold. The robbers then escaped unmolested, and no track of them has yet been discovered.

Letters from Acapulco to the 3d inst., state that the French garrison there had been strengthened by the arrival of 500 men from Mazatlan.

Late news from Michoacan states that the French collected a considerable force and scattered the Juarist forces, capturing five Liberal Generals named Ortega, Parafaras, Dios, Salazar and Trouerzo, who were subsequently shot. This angered Gen. Alvarez, who proclaimed the life of every captured French or Imperial General forfeited.

The whaler *Almira* arrived at Honolulu on the 7th of October, with dates from the Arctic Sea to September 10. She makes the following report: The Addison was clean; the Carol had 10 whales; the bark Griswold 2; the Ben Cummings clean; the Alson 1 whale; the Cornelia 5; the Canton Packet 2; the Corinthian 8; the C. Howland 14; the Cape Horn and Pigeon 7; the G. C. Jones 5; the Eliza Adams clean; the Florida 9 whales; the George Howland 8; the Governor Troupe 8; the Helen Mow and J. D. Thompson 5; the J. Perry 7; the John Howland and J. P. West 4; the Ladoga 3; the Mercury 8; the Mt. Wilson 3; the Northern Light 3; the Pera 700 barrels of oil; the Vineyard 3 whales; the William & Henry 3 and the Winslow 5.

FROM THE WEST.

Home vs. Over-Ocean Travel—From the Hudson to the Mississippi—Sunrise in the Prairies—Appearance of the Mississippi—First View of St. Louis—Comparative Growth of the City—Promise for the Future—The St. Louis Water Works.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1865.

It is a great thing to have seen foreign parts. The desire to see them is praiseworthy, and the person having the leisure and means to do it is to be envied. But the person, a New-Yorker for instance, whose zeal and curiosity in this line have carried him several times across seas, and into the haunts of European travel, while the knowledge of his native land does not reach beyond the confines of his own State, has no reason to plume himself on being a traveled personage.

This phrase implies a wide and well-provised acquaintance with this "dim spot that men call earth." To know foreign parts thoroughly, and one's own land very imperfectly, the latter being the case with crowds who rush over the sea, is to be a superficial traveler at best. Fashion, it is true, and fame give the search after the renowned localities of the Old World a stronger fascination. But the person really bent on learning what is most wonderful, grand, picturesque and diversified in nature, and what man, directed and aided by God, has done and is doing to elevate the race, and bring beauty and fertility out of the rough howling wastes of a continent, need not wander a foot beyond the confines of the United States. A richer field of observation was never opened, nor can a school be found in the world over to reward the earnest learner with more substantial and precious returns.

I found myself indulging such a train of reflection while making recently the journey between the Hudson and the Mississippi. The distance traveled is a matter of between ten and eleven hundred miles, about a third of the area spanned by Portland and San Francisco. Forty-eight hours sufficed for the transit, with some three hours to spare. At this rate of speed, when the Pacific Railroad, now being pushed forward vigorously, is completed, less than six days will be required to convey passengers from ocean to ocean. This will be a grand achievement, and a wondrous journey, when people come to take it, proclaiming the capacity and resources of the country, and the all-conquering enterprise of the American people.

But the ride of a thousand miles from Albany to St. Louis presents now a wonderfully rich and varied picture, pleasant to look upon, instructive to study. You pass through the smiling valley of the Mohawk, its fertile fields and flourishing villages proclaiming an industrious, thrifty and happy population; thence onward along the magnificent expanse bounded on the west by the waters of Lake Erie—a region swarming with an active energetic people, who have reared large cities and towns, spread pretty, picturesque villages over the face of the land, and turned the wilderness of a few years back into a garden. The whole region is fragrant with the incense of prosperous and contented toil.

Then from Buffalo for a couple of hundred miles along the lake shore—regaled by similar sights of nature's prodigality and man's transforming industry—Cleveland is reached, the most beautiful of the cities washed by our great inland seas. Southwestwardly from this point, 282 miles, is Indianapolis, a city which, in a quarter of a century, has sprung up from a place of a few hundreds to a city numbering its fifty or sixty thousand, with a prospect of the next decade vastly outstripping the last. Between the Lake City and the Prairie City, on the line of the railway, are some of the fairest and richest portions both of Ohio and Indiana. Along the whole route, too, lived the men from whom were drawn the stalwart bands that did battle for the Union. Better soldiers and braver were not found in our armies than the great Western States yielded cheerfully, and in numbers, to meet every demand.

The last stage is from Indianapolis to St. Louis, the distance being 268 miles, and lying, the most of it, through the heart of the prairie. We passed the greater part of the distance by night; but I had seen the prairie often before. In the morning, however, we had the joy of rejoicing with the rising sun coming forth like a bridegroom from his chamber, and looking, in the misty atmosphere, like a great globe of fire. With the level land, seemingly illimitable, stretching away on every side, an effect was produced similar to a sunrising at sea on the beholder. It is a striking sight, and well worth a journey to prairie-land to see. But here we are at the Mississippi, and the reader who has struggled on with us thus far will not be sorry to reach a stream big enough to drown the narrative tide of a two-days' trip.

Big as the mighty river is, it is smaller in appearance than most people's fancy had pictured it. A river two or three thousand miles long should have, one supposes, two or three miles width at least. A width of half or three-quarters of a mile, seems disproportioned to a stream stretching itself out almost indefinitely. And yet its average width is hardly greater than this. At St. Louis, it is no wider than the Hudson at Newburgh. Its current, however, is swift and strong—and its turbid waters, as they roll over their bed of 100 feet depth, bear the impress of power and majesty. One reflects with awe on the vast volume that is surging all the time toward the Southern Gulf. Twenty miles above the city, the Missouri disembogues its vast flood into the greater stream, making a union of force and strength that is terrific.

The mere bulk of waters rolled along without pause or diminution, from the time that "the morning stars sang together," is something astounding. Every wave of the mighty torrent is vocal with the Creator's might and grandeur. But I will not moralize here.

A stranger looking at St. Louis from the opposite shore, cannot fail to be struck with the appearance it presents. Even at first view it has the air of a great and growing city. Far as the eye can reach up and down the river, walls of brick and mortar, pointing out the demands of many-handed traffic and business, confront the stream which has made the city what it is, and is steadily adding to its wealth and greatness.

The city stretches along the river for a distance of nearly six miles, with a breadth of some two miles and a half. Countless steamers and other vessels lie at the levées. Boxes, barrels, bales, bags, with their multitudinous concomitants, cover the bank, while the work of lading and unlading is plied with unresting energy. At this point St. Louis shows to high advantage, by showing a degree of business, activity and energy which few cities of the Union equal. As she derives her importance, draws her very vital breath, as it were, from the Mississippi, it is not to be wondered at, that she should display the most vivacious scenes of her trade life, right before the eye of the great friendly and nourishing river.

The growth of St. Louis is one of those marvels to be met with in no country but our own, and astounding beyond measure to intelligent observers of other lands. In 1830 its population was but 6,694. In 1840 it had increased to 16,649, and in 1850 to 74,439, a more than fourfold growth in ten years. The next decade more than doubled its population, the census setting down the number for 1860 at 162,000. At the past ratio of increase, the number is now estimated to be 194,400, or in round numbers 200,000, which is probably very little astray from the truth. Chicago has displayed a still more wonderfully rapid growth, its population having sprung from 29,963, in 1850, to 109,260 in 1860, while its citizens claim for it *now* three or fourscore thousands more. With this exception and that of Brooklyn—whose population of 266,661 in 1860 is nearly a three-fold growth for the ten years preceding—St. Louis stands unrivalled in the ratio of increase, which within a quarter of a century has expanded from a little town into a city rivalling, if not outstripping, Boston or Baltimore. Fast as the city's growth has been, it is not yet checked nor likely to be. It is hard indeed to assign a limit to its development. Its water communication is on the vastest and most superb scale. For thousands of miles north, south, east and west, the Mississippi and its giant tributaries bring to her doors the fruits of the soil, the results of the manifold indentures of States and territories through which these water-courses run. In a city paper, which I took up the other day, was the suggestive advertisement of steamers starting that day from the St. Louis levee for Omaha, Sioux City, Cincinnati, Leavenworth, Pittsburgh, Davenport, Winona, Keokuk, Nashville, Peoria, New-Orleans, (and the places intervening on the river of course,) Little Rock, Atchison and other points. With what regions the water don't open communication, the railroad does or will. The great Pacific Railroad, which five or six years may see completed, will pass through St. Louis, bringing passengers and freight from either ocean to this great nature-favored centre. The people here may then say, if not before, and appropriate the sentiment without indecorous ostentation—

> "No pent up Utica confines our powers,
> But the whole boundless continent is ours."

Basing, therefore, his calculations upon what the city has already become, and upon the promise that her rare facilities for future growth hold out, it is anything but extravagant for Mr. James P. Kirkwood, the engineer of the St. Louis water works, to estimate the population of the city in 1900—that is 35 years hence—at 640,120 souls.

Let me add one word about the water works referred to in closing this letter. The city is dissatisfied, and has reason to be, with its water. The supply is brought out of the Mississippi, right opposite to the heart of the city, the refuse and filth of which, deposited in the river, has any other effect than to purify and sweeten the people's daily drink. Unfiltered the water has the color if not flavor of the soil through which it has passed, and leaves in all vessels containing it for use a thick black sediment. The purpose of the corporation is to construct new works, introducing water into the city from a point called Grand Chain, several miles above the city. And as the Mississippi water, taken beyond reach of city impurities, and properly filtered, is as good as good can be, the design is to construct elaborate filtering beds, by means of which the city shall receive an ample supply of the pure element. It will cost $2,800,000 to complete all the works necessary to furnish the city for some years to come with all the water needed. And to finish the works entire, so as to adapt them to all future requirements of St. Louis, and furnish a daily supply of at least twenty million gallons of clear, wholesome water, will cost about $2,000,000 more. The work will no doubt be undertaken speedily, and carried through. It will be a great element of health to the masses of citizens, and hence of the place's strength and prosperity. The cholera made terrible ravages here on its last visit in 1849. Had the water been better, much of its virulence had no doubt been abated. Pity it is that the people had not got their supply of pure water consummated before the next visitation of this dreadful scourge.

C. V. S.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The Cotton Court—The President Petitioned to Remove the Troops from the State—Gen. Howard on Freedmen's Affairs.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, Nov. 16.

Judge Swan has declared the action of the Legislature, in abolishing the Cotton Court, unconstitutional. Gov. Humphreys vetoed the bill, but the legislature passed it over his veto.

The Legislature had adopted a memorial to President Johnson, praying him to remove the Federal troops from the State.

The House of Assembly has rejected by a decided vote the proposition to admit negro testimony against white men.

Gen. Thomas and Gen. Thomas J. Wood have arrived at Visksburgh. The latter has assumed command of the Federal troops in Mississippi.

The Vicksburgh *Herald* says that Gen. Howard has stated that he had discovered that the condtiion of affairs in the Southern States were not sufficiently promising to justify him in recommending the withdrawal of the Freedmen's Bureau. He regarded the condition of the freedmen in Georgia and Alabama as unpromising.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

An Important Rumor of Possible Interference by the United States.

The New-Orleans *Times*, Nov. 5, says, in relation to the rumors of naval and military preparations, and the stoppage of the sales of government stores, "We have information that we are not at full liberty to disclose, which gives positive corroboration to these rumors. Under the circumstances we hesitate not to predict that unless the French troops are removed from Mexico before Christmas there will be active intervention on behalf of the Liberals of that country, and the traditional policy of the United States will be vindicated."

HONOLULU.

Death of the Minister for Foreign Affairs—Arrival of Chinese Coolies—Safety of the Arctic Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 13.

Honolulu dates to the 27th of October are received.

R. C. Wylie, the Foreign Minister of Affairs, died on the 19th of October.

A second coolie vessel had arrived at Honolulu, bringing 270 Chinese coolies.

Several vessels had arrived at Honolulu from the Arctic Sea, bringing such reports as allayed further apprehension in regard to the safety of the Arctic fleet.

The following vessels were in port at Honolulu: Almira, 350 barrels; Victoria, 400 barrels; Europa, 500 barrels; Emily Morgan and Congress, 300 barrels; Oracle, 1,100 barrels; Splendid and Wm. Gifford, 300 barrels, and Gustana, 300 barrels of oil.

DISASTER AT SEA.

A Large Ship Burned off the Florida Coast—Supposed to Have had a Cargo of Cotton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, KEY WEST,
Friday, Nov. 10, 1865—4:30 P. M.

The brig *Alice Lea*, of Wilmington, Del., Herring, master, has just arrived from Apalachicola, bound to New-York, and reports that on Nov. 6, in latitude 29 deg., 47 min., longitude 72 deg., 54 min., at 6 P. M., saw a vessel on fire. Ran down to her, hoping to be able to pick up her crew from boats. On nearing the vessel, found her masts had all fallen and the fire extended from stem to stern. It was a large ship, and probably cotton-loaded. Could see no sign of boats near her.

The above news was reported to the Collector by the Inspector of the Port, John J. Delaney.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 13.

Arrived ship *Ella Morton*, from New-York.

Sailed steamer *America*, with 330 passengers for New-York.

Also sailed ship *Black Hawk*, for Boston, with a cargo principally of copper ore.

Weather rainy.

Trade quiet. Boots and shoes advanced fifteen per cent. Sales of 10,000 pounds of California brown leaf tobacco at 11c. per pound.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 16.

Arrived, steamer *Mariposa*, from New-York.

The steamer *Capitol*, from Shreveport to New-Orleans, with 180 bales of cotton, sank during the passage. The cargo would be saved.

There is considerable demand for American bottoms for the Gulf Coast trade.

Gen. Wheeler is here.

The Tunisian Embassy in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 18.

A formal reception was given the Tunisian Ambassador to-day in the City Hall, an address of welcome being made by the Mayor and responded to by Gen. Hashem through an interpreter.

During the day the Ambassador and suite visited the Navy-yard and Fort Warren.

A Chicago Story About Gen. Logan.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 18.

A dispatch to the *Commercial*, of this city from Chicago, says: "Gen. Logan, in a conversation to-day with some of his friends, remarked that he would accept of the appointment of Minister to Mexico, provided the government would order twenty thousand armed men to accompany him to the capital of that country."

Garroters Sentenced.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 18.

Elijah Johnson, James Brown and John Davis, convicted of highway robbery by the garroting process, were to-day sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment each in the State's Prison.

Gov. Morton Going to Europe.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 18.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has turned the duties of his office over to the Lieutenant-Governor of that State, and will soon leave for Europe.

THE RECEPTION OF LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT

Adoption of the General Programme of Ceremonies.

LIST OF SPECIAL GUESTS INVITED.

Seventy Generals and Five Admirals to be Present.

The Committees, the Guests, and the Badges.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY.

Anticipated Public Farewell to the General on His Departure.

To-morrow night the leading citizens intend giving Lieut.-Gen. Grant a splendid reception at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and from present indications the interesting event will prove one of the grandest affairs of the kind ever seen in our city. Already the preparations have assumed colossal proportions, nothing being spared to make this fête every way worthy the metropolis and the gentlemen who are getting it up. In the past few days the several sub-committees have been laboring most assiduously to perfect the items of arrangements confided to their special care, while the General Committee, of one hundred and fifty members, have held regular evening sessions, collected money, and arranged the programme of ceremonies. In order that our readers may have some idea of the scope of the preparations, and the splendor of the proposed reception, we publish the following programme as adopted by the Committee of Arrangements:

1. The reception will take place on Monday evening, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock.
2. The chief guests will be escorted to the Fifth-avenue Hotel in carriages, under direction of a Select Committee of three members, Messrs. Daly, Clews and Detmold.
3. General officers of the United States Army, stationed at this post, or temporarily present, will be invited to assemble at the hotel, and to report themselves to Maj.-Gen. Hooker, for presentation to Gen. and Mrs. Grant.
4. Commanding officers of the Navy, in like circumstances, will be invited to assemble at the hotel, and be presented by the senior officer present.
5. Military and naval officers will be first presented.
6. Gentlemen and ladies will be presented by members of the Committee of Reception, to be designated from time to time by the chairman of the committee. Gentlemen, unaccompanied, will also be presented.
7. Badges will be provided for all the guests, for the several committees, and, as far as practicable, for such ladies as may be present.
8. Provision will be made for flowers to decorate the reception-rooms, and for presentation to ladies.
9. Refreshments will be served during the evening, under the direction of a select committee, to consist of creams, ices, preserved fruits, oysters, &c., as the Committee on Refreshments may direct.
10. Appropriate music will be provided for the entertainment of the company in the halls and on the balcony, under the direction of a select committee.
11. At 10 o'clock precisely a display of fireworks will be made in front of the hotel, exhibiting appropriate mottoes and sentiments, preceded by a discharge of colored and illuminated rockets from the park, with richly-colored lights.
12.—The following comprise the

SELECT COMMITTEES:

I.—Arrangements, including Police. Badge, crimson ribbon.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART, Chairman.

Pros. M. Wetmore, Benj. W. Bonney, Wm. B. Dinsmore,
Waldo Hutchings, Henry M. Taber, J. H. Almy,
Henry Hilton, Frank W. Worth, John D. Jones,
Henry Clews, L. W. Winchester, Wm. H. Lee.

II.—On Invitations.—Badge, white ribbon.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR, Chairman.

Alex. T. Stewart, Wm. H. Fogg, M. O. Roberts,
R. W. Bonney, Paul Spofford, Robt. L. Stuart,
E. D. Morgan, Wm. T. Blodgett, R. D. Lathrop,
Chas. P. Daly, James Brown, Wm. H. Webb,
Levi P. Morton, Geo. Opdyke, Sam'l Wetmore,
Wm. F. Allen, Alex. W. Bradford, Amos R. Eno,
J. F. D. Lanier, Henry Hilton, E. C. Benedict.

III.—Refreshments.—Badge, blue ribbon.

HENRY HILTON, Chairman.

Marshal O. Roberts. William B. Dinsmore.

IV.—On Reception.—Badge, tuft of white, red and blue.

All the members of the General Committee.

13.—Invitations will be addressed to officers of the army and navy, clergy and other guests, and to each member of the committee, inclosing tickets of admission to the hotel for each person, together with refreshment tickets.

14.—Badges will be delivered to the General Committee at 7 o'clock P. M., on the day of reception.

15.—Notice will be sent to each gentleman named on the lists of the committee, requesting definite replies in regard to acting.

16.—Proper arrangements will be made with the police in regard to admittance and preserving order.

17.—The ceremonies of reception will close at 11 o'clock, and the ladies of Gen. Grant's party taken in carriages to their hotel.

On behalf of the Committee of Arrangements.

A. T. STEWART, Chairman.

The proposed reception bill will no doubt prove a more brilliant affair than anything of the kind yet witnessed in New-York, both for the wealth of preparations and the distinguished guests who will be present on the occasion. The entire Fifth-avenue Hotel will be thrown open on this occasion, and every arrangement possible be made for the comfort and entertainment of the guests who will be present on the occasion to greet Gen. Grant.

The General Committee consists of one hundred and fifty gentlemen, each of whom will be entitled to ten tickets, thus making the total number of guests fully fifteen hundred. Besides these there will be a long list of specially invited guests. We understand that the following will comprise nearly all the special guests of the evening.

ARMY.

Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott.

Major-Generals—John C. Fremont and lady, John A. Dix and lady, Joseph Hooker and lady, George G. Meade and lady, Ambrose E. Burnside and lady, Samuel P. Heintzleman, John G. Parke, A. Doubleday and lady, Daniel Butterfield, Henry W. Slocum, John J. Peck, John G. Barnard, Samuel W. Crawford, Seth Williams, P. R. De Trobriand, Gouv. K. Warren, Robert Anderson, John E. Wool, Francis C. Barlow, Charles W. Sandford, Henry A. Barnum, H. Judson Kilpatrick, C. C. Augur, Lewis Wallace, Rufus Ingalls.

Brigadier-Generals—P. St. George Cooke, Henry W. Wessels, Martin Burke, Stewart Van Vliet, Thos. J. Leslie, Henry F. Clarke, M. P. McMahon, Daniel P. Van Buren, I. L. Van Buren, Jas. C. Duane, N. H. Lawrence, J. J. Abercrombie, Israel Vogdes, J. G. Hazard, L. C. Hunt, Abram Duryee, William Hall, Harvey Brown.

NAVY.

Admirals—D. G. Farragut and lady, Charles Wilkes and lady, H. Paulding, S. H. Stringham, F. H. Gregory.

Commodores—Charles H. Bell, James L. Lardner, Henry Eagle and lady, William Mervin and lady.

Captains—John L. Worden and lady, F. B. Ellison, A. M. Pennock, J. L. Jouett, James L. Middleton, J. R. M. Mullaney, D. L. Braine and lady.

CIVILIANS.

Senators—L. S. Foster and lady, Ira Harris and lady, E. D. Morgan and lady, James W. Nye and lady, W. L. Stuart.

W. C. Bryant, H. Greeley, H. J. Raymond, Manton Marble, Thurlow Weed, Geo. Wilkes, James G. Bennett, Robert Bonner, Charles G. Halpine, W. C. Prime, James Brooks, Erastus Brooks, Oswald Ottendorffer, N. P. Willis, Geo. Bancroft, S. Irenaeus Prime, W. H. Hurlburt, Henry Field, Theo. L. Tilton, Samuel Nelson, Judge U. S. Court, Stephen J. Field, Judge U. S. Court.

Hon. J. S. Bosworth, Hon. J. C. Acton, Hon. W. W. McMurray, Hon. P. G. Bergen, Superintendent John A. Kennedy, Inspector D. F. Carpenter.

Bishop Horatio Potter, Archbishop McCloskey, Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, Rev. Wm. Adams, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. H. W. Bellows, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Rev. Frank Vinton, Rev. Gardner Spring, Rev. M. A. Kellogg, Dr. Barnard, President of Columbia College, Chancellor Ferris, New-York University, Prof. Horace Webster.

Every guest present will be in full evening dress, and the Army and Navy officers in the full uniform of their respective ranks.

Last evening the General Committee held their last meeting, and perfected the few remaining items of preparation yet remaining undone.

The following are the

RECEPTION COMMITTEES

appointed by the General Committee of Management:

Special Committee to receive Military Guests.—John J. Astor, Jr., J. Van Buren, Isaac H. Bailey, George M. Butler, S. L. M. Barlow, Smith Cliff, H. A. Smythe, John Hoey, Wm. H. Fogg, John D. Sherwood.

Special Committee to receive Naval Guests.—W. H. Webb, John R. Brady, George W. McLean, C. V. Garrison, W. B. Duncan, C. H. Luddington, Gilbert Dean, A. Oakey Hall, F. G. Churchill, John H. White.

Special Committee to receive Civil Guests.—A. R. Eno, R. Schell, E. C. Benedict, A. A. Selover, D. Devlin, M. H. Levine, Paul Spofford, John Hecker, W. M. Vermilye, Joseph Stuart.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY.

The General visited Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., yesterday morning, at Astoria, L. I., and enjoyed a little rest after the excitements of the few days past. Mrs. Grant received several lady visitors at the Metropolitan Hotel, while the two sons of the General visited one of the numerous matinées given yesterday. During the afternoon Gen. Grant returned to New-York and received a few visitors. In the evening he dined with Major-Gen. Strong and afterward made a visit to the members of the Century Club, near Union-square, who received him with enthusiasm. This morning it is understood that the family of Gen. Grant will attend divine service at Dr. Chapin's Church, in Broadway, and in the evening they will go and hear Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

PROPOSED PUBLIC FAREWELL TO GEN. GRANT.

The great mass of the people of the City of New-York and vicinity, will no doubt be glad to learn that there is some prospect of a public farewell to Gen. Grant on his departure for the Southern coast. The arrangements, although in a crude state, look toward a suitable military escort and a procession down Broadway from Union-square to the Battery. The General to be seated in an open barouche, so that every one of his admirers can see the man whom they all delight to honor.

The Alleged Cotton Swindle.

A LETTER FROM MR. JOHN GARSED, OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

On my arrival in Philadelphia on Wednesday, Oct. 19, I noticed in the different papers an article headed "The Great Cotton Swindle." The facts of this case I will briefly state herewith, and at the proper time will be ready to prove them.

On the 10th day of June, 1865, I went South for the purpose of purchasing cotton, having the requisite authority from the Treasury and War Departments. On the 28th of June I had three lots of cotton offered me at Augusta, Ga., as follows:

No. 1, 2,080 bales at 25 cents ℔ lb., payable in greenbacks.

No. 2, 600 bales at 18 cents ℔ lb., payable in gold.

No. 3, 9,794 bales at 23 cents ℔ lb., payable in greenbacks.

This offer gave me the privilege of answering by telegraph on the 6th of July. The following is my dispatch of that day, sent forward by the American Telegraph Company:

To George Schley, Augusta, Ga.:

I accept one, two and three lots. Gold will be sent by next vessel, by Adams' Express. Send forward the cotton. I will return by steamer on Wednesday next.

JOHN GARSED.

Lots one and two were delivered according to the contract. Lot No. 3 they refused to deliver, cotton having advanced in the meantime. On the 16th of July they had resold 3,000 bales of lot No. 3 to one party and 1,100 bales to another. Being informed of the fact, I at once appealed to Major-Gen. Steadman, Military Commander of Georgia, for protection, no civil courts being in existence in that State at the time named. Gen. Steadman referred me to Gen. Grosvenor, the Provost-Marshal of Augusta, who requested me to furnish him with all the papers having reference to the contract.

After four days' examination of the contract, and after all the parties interested had been heard, and some of the most prominent business men of Augusta examined as to such contracts, the case was decided on the 2d of August in my favor. $200,000 as a bribe was offered by Metcalf, one of the principals in the transaction and a large holder of cotton, to Gen. Grosvenor, to decide the case against me. The owners of the cotton gave two notes of $100,000 each, drawn by Metcalf, and indorsed by Beals, which notes are now in proper hands, and will be produced at the proper time.

They also deposited $11,000 in gold in the hands of Gen. Grosvenor, to be held as a guaranty for the payment of the two $100,000 notes, which money was given to the Mayor and Council of Augusta for the benefit of the poor of that city. There were no civil courts established in Georgia until the 5th day of August, 1865, and the Governor's proclamation was not published until the 7th, while my case was finally decided on the 2d.

I paid the full market price for cotton at the time, and could have purchased from other parties in Augusta on the same terms. I will now leave with business men these facts, to judge whether there was any swindle on my part in this plain business operation.

JOHN GARSED.

ANOTHER DECISION.

From the Springfield State Journal, Nov. 17.

The United States *vs.* 650 bales of cotton, etc.; 788 bales, 52 sacks of cotton; 409 bales, 139 sacks of cotton, and 1,000 bales of cotton—In Prize.

J. H. McKee, claimant of 137 bales of cotton, etc.

By the Court.—On the 16th of March, 1864, the United States Navy seized 137 bales of cotton, and a lot of rope, bagging and leather, on the bank of Red River, in Louisiana. The proceeds of this property are now claimed by John H. McKee. The proof shows this state of case: The claimant has been a resident of New-Orleans since the commencement of the rebellion. The cotton, rope, bagging and leather were the individual property of A. W. McKee, a resident of Upper Louisiana, and, from October, 1862, to the fall of 1864, the General Agent of the Treasury Department of the Confederate States, to purchase and dispose of cotton in the State of Texas, and that part of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi River. The claimant purchased the property in question of A. W. McKee, on the 4th of March, 1864. The proof tends to show that he had a license to trade in insurgent territory, issued under the provisions of the act of July 13, 1861. And he had permission from the Commander of the United States forces in the Department of the Gulf, to pass through the United States lines into Upper Louisiana, and bring away any property that he might there purchase.

Section 5, of the act of Congress of July 17, 1862, provides, "that, to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits and effects of the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same and the proceeds thereof for the support of the army of the United States." The enumeration of persons includes "any persons hereafter holding an office or agency under the government of the so-called Confederate States of America." And the section thus concludes: "and all sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section."

A. W. McKee accepted and held an important official position from the government of the Confederate States after the passage of this statute. And he continued to hold that position when he transferred the property in question. The statute was, therefore, strictly applicable to him and the property. It deprived him of the power of making any valid disposition of the property. It expressly declared any sale or transfer to be void. In this state of the case it is very clear that the claimant acquired no title. His purchase was simply void, because A. W. McKee had no legal capacity to dispose of the property.

The claimant's license gave him no right to deal in this property. A statute subsequent in date to the one under which his license issued prohibited any sale or transfer of the property. The provisions of the act of July 13, 1861, so far as they are in conflict with those of the act of July 17, 1862, must give way. It is a familiar principle of law, that where two statutes are inconsistent with each other, the latter statute must prevail. To the extent of the repugnancy between them, the latter statute is a modification or repeal of the former. If, therefore, the license issued under the act of July 13, 1861, in terms authorized the claimant to trade generally within insurgent territory, the act of July 17, 1862, must be considered as restricting that authority to the property of those holding no official relation to the Government of the Confederate States.

The claim must be dismissed.

The Pirate Shenandoah.

The *Shenandoah* has not been heard of for some time and the fact is being discussed in naval circles to some extent. One theory is that she has been abandoned and destroyed at sea. Another is that she has gone to Australia where she will be disposed of. It has also been rumored that she is en route for Peru or Chili, where her commander would sell her for a war vessel, and that one of her officers was sent on the mission some time since.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Nov. 17.

Robberies and murders still continue in this city and vicinity.

Four men and one woman were killed near the Chattanooga depot last night.

The river is falling. On Harpeth Shoals the water is 26 feet deep.

Marine Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Nov. 18.

Arrived brig *Nestor*, from Boston for St. Thomas, with loss of foretopgallant mast and jibboom, having been in contact with schooner *Governor Barton*, of Philadelphia.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

VIRGINIA.

Loyalty—What Southern Loyalty Really Is—States Rights Opinions still Supreme—The Difference Between the Northern and Southern Significance of the Word.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Monday, Nov. 12, 1865.

It is a frequent occurrence in the South, and everywhere else, for that matter, to hear honest men upholding the opinion that Southerners alone are the best judges of the condition of their section.

The reports of newspaper correspondents are generally looked on as unreliable, because most of them show a Northern prejudice, and by bringing forth repulsive peculiarities of Southern society they build up a feeling against the Southern people. It is a difficult matter to discriminate between custom and principle. Years and generations of slave life in the South have engendered peculiar ideas regarding political matters, and have also instituted social customs, which seem almost barbarous to the Northern mind. In weighing the political status of that section, these social peculiarities must not be allowed to interfere with our opinions; and when he discards or overlooks them, a Northerner is better qualified than a Southerner to judge of the loyalty and patriotism of any locality, because he has been educated up to the standard of loyalty and patriotism adopted by our general government, as developed by the late war; and the Southerner is just commencing to learn that there is a general government to which he owes allegiance, and which is paramount in its requirements of allegiance to any power in the land. An "unprejudiced observer" is a myth. No man exists who does not entertain prejudices on every subject which attracts his attention, either directly or indirectly influencing his opinion. The prejudice of a Northerner is naturally in favor of the general government, while the Southerner is bound up with his State, and his contracted ideas on the rights of government are not yet enlarged to a full appreciation of the patriotism of an American citizen.

The statements of Southern delegations in their addresses to the President regarding the loyalty of their people were true enough, looking from the Southern standpoint; but, as recent developements have shown, they were falsehoods, as the generality of Northern people now look upon them. The writer hereof has been in the South most of the time since the surrenders, and has watched closely the indications, and at the time saw plainly the differences of opinion on the point of loyalty which have arisen from the statements of these delegates. President JOHNSON probably knew well enough how much reliance to place in them, although at one time it seemed as if even he was being misled. That the people of the South accept the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact, as these delegates always said, was true enough during the first three or four months after the war, but they were then stunned too much by their defeat to feel the smarting of their wounds. The gash had been made and was bleeding, but it did not feel sore until we commenced to heal it up. In other words, as soon as the Southern people were allowed to recommence voting and talking on political subjects at their own houses, they started where they left off at the commencement of the war. They construed the wishes of the government to be that they should merely come back into the Union and pick up their traces where they left them. They did not appreciate the fact that we have made material advancement in governmental policy during the war, and that we required them to come up to our advanced position. In many instances—but far from a majority—they denounced the right of secession as a political heresy. In every instance, however, they clung tenaciously to every other plank of the old States Rights platforms. Beyond all, they have failed to acknowledge that they are criminals in the sight of the law, and can only exercise the glorious privileges of citizenship by means of the clemency of the government. Men who denounce the right of secession as a puerile fallacy, fail to see that in supporting and fighting for what they acknowledge to be an assumed right, they committed crime. Thus, while the government holds truly that a Secessionist is a criminal, the Southern people merely repeal or annul their ordinances, and fail to come up to the position on this question occupied by the majority of the people of the loyal States. They look on the war, not as a rebellion, but as an unsuccessful struggle to obtain what, during the war,—and even now in many cases,—they deemed their rights. Therefore, when they agree to lay down their arms and abstain from acts known as treasonable by their overtness, they consider that they have done enough, and do not acknowledge the justice of our requirements to do more than that.

North Carolina has always been looked upon as the most conservative of the rebellious States; but even she has failed to do her duty, and has evinced a backwardness in sustaining the President's policy regarding the question of negro testimony which will, and ought to, ruin her republican reputation. In fact, that question has never been discussed by her people. Even in the State Convention, where the matter was brought directly before it in the petition of colored men asking for the abrogation of unjust laws, it was ignored and postponed indefinitely. The gubernatorial canvass, just closed in that State, is void of importance from the fact that, although Mr. HOLDEN claimed to be the Administration and Union candidate, he did not support the President's policy any more than his successful opponent Mr. WORTH. Union men, as they are called there, voted for both candidates. The convention forever prohibited the payment of the rebel war debt of the State, and whatever may be the opinions of the successful candidate and his supporters they cannot do anything, because the matter is finally disposed of. Nevertheless the fact that there was a faction who advocated the payment of this debt, proves conclusively the statement that although the people are willing to become citizens of the United States again, they are unwilling to wash themselves clean of the taints of the rebellion. In other Southern States they have done no more, nor as much, as in North Carolina. In short, they have signally failed by their acts to prove the truth of the statements of their delegations, that they are anxious to show themselves loyal to our government. They claim that they have already done this, and we claim with equal assurance that they have not. This difference of opinion arises from our different appreciation of the significance of the word.

To sum the whole matter up, the people of the North are possessed of a true republican spirit. They are ready to make a sacrifice to the government of their States rights, when necessary for the general good, and they look upon secession as treason, and treason as a crime. The people of the South are only skin-deep in their affection for the government, and consequently are unwilling to forego any right, assumed or otherwise. They look upon their States as the great Powers, and cannot rid themselves of the idea that to the States their first allegiance is due. President LINCOLN telegraphed to Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina, for the quota of that State in the first call of 75,000 men. His answer was: "You will get no troops from North Carolina," and in it he expressed the opinion of the people of the whole South, viz.: "the general Government is a secondary consideration; our State must be served first, because it is the sovereign power." The Southern people have not yet fully rid themselves of this fallacy, and consequently we may expect that until it is educated out of them, the present differences of opinion will exist between the North and the South as to the significance of the word loyalty. The South will probably be willing to submit to the will of the general Government, but will always interpose objections in which the "honor" of their States will figure largely, as, for instance, in Georgia, where the convention was ordered to repudiate its rebel debt.

E. P. B.

The Confiscation Question in Court.

IMPORTANT SUIT ON TRIAL IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 15.

In the United States Court yesterday, Judge UNDERWOOD presiding, Mr. MILLSON moved to dismiss, without costs, certain proceedings pending against Messrs P. V. DANIEL, Jr., and G. A. Myers—first, upon the ground that before the institution of these proceedings, the parties had taken the amnesty oath prescribed by the proclamation of President LINCOLN; and next, upon the construction of the special pardons granted to these gentlemen by the President, dated in July, and before the libels were issued.

In support of the first ground, he argued that the offer of pardon made by Mr. LINCOLN was a continuing fact, and did not, therefore, undertake to pardon future offences, as supposed by the Attorney-General, but, until withdrawn, ran into the future and secured amnesty, from time to time, for acts committed after the offer was made; that if this were not so, then none of the offences described in the act of July 17, 1862, could be pardoned at all, for no one was liable for any of the penalties named in the act before the expiration of the sixty days' notice given by the President's proclamation, under that act, and if offences committed after the date of the proclamation, could not be pardoned by it, then the offer of pardon could have no effect at all; neither upon past acts, for they were not offences under the law, nor upon future acts, if the offer of pardon did not apply to future acts; that the Attorney-General himself seemed to be aware that his position was untenable, when he afterward maintained that the offer of pardon might be accepted and made available if done within a reasonable time; that it was true that an offer not accepted within a reasonable time might be withdrawn, but that none but the President himself had the right to determine what was a reasonable time, and at what period the continuing offer of executive clemency should be withdrawn, and a new one substituted upon other conditions, and that until President JOHNSON, on the 29th day of May, issued a new proclamation prescribing new conditions of pardon, the proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN continued to have the same effect as on the day it was issued.

In support of the second ground, Mr. MILLSON contended that the special pardons, which were dated respectively the 3d and 18th July, only required the parties to pay the costs incurred in suits "hitherto" instituted—that is, before the dates of the pardons. That, although the pardons were not to take effect before the parties accepted the terms, which was done after the suits were instituted, yet, in taking effect then, they were to have all the effect intended by the pardons themselves, and that was to require the payment only of such costs as had been incurred before they were dated, &c., &c.

Mr. GUSTAVUS MYERS said that he did not rise to add anything to the able and conclusive argument of Mr. MILLSON, but only to furnish the court with some authorities bearing upon the case. He quoted from the "Year Book," 37; Henry VI., page 21, plea 9; 17 Vining's Abridgement, page 32, (prerogative of the King.) In a note VINING adds that a charter of pardon shall have relation to the date, and not to the delivery, being a matter of record, although of a matter *in pais*. Adjudged Latch 22, in Boston case.

Judge JOYNES, of Petersburgh, followed Mr. MYERS, and said that the acts of Mr. LINCOLN and Gen. GRANT, after the evacuation of Richmond, are a part of the history of the times, and show that they regarded Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation of the 3d of December, 1863, as a continuing offer of pardon. It is true that Attorney-General SPEED thinks differently, and contends that there cannot be a pardon for offences not committed; that the power of conferring general pardon does not reside in the Executive. I am aware (said Judge JOYNES) that under the constitution he has not this power; but then there is a power to make war, which implies a power to make peace. And this proclamation was a peace-offering from President LINCOLN to parties in rebellion to induce them to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance to the United States Government. It was not the work of the President alone, but was the joint work of Congress and the Executive. Herein lies the error of the Attorney-General. The same thing happened on the restoration of CHARLES II., when an unconditional amnesty was granted, and on the accession of WILLIAM of Orange, when to the pardon conditions were annexed. These amnesties were not acts of royal grace, but had the sanction of Parliament, which made them continuing.

Judge JOYNES informed the Judge that this morning he will furnish him the opinion of Judge JACKSON, of West Virginia, in the case of JOHN KNOTE, in which he takes similar ground.

The case was then continued until this morning at 10 o'clock, when Mr. JAMES LYONS will speak in favor of the petitioners, and Mr. L. CHANDLER on behalf of the government. Gen. MILLSON will close the case for the petitioners.

A number of leading citizens and others interested in the proceedings were present, and listened with marked attention to the arguments which we have only briefly sketched.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Election—Stump Speeches in Raleigh.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1865.

To-morrow is election-day in North Carolina for all the officers necessary to reconstruct the State Government. W. W. HOLDEN, the Provisional Governor, is the candidate for the Governorship, while the Provisional Treasurer, JONATHAN WORTH, Esq., is running in opposition, and receives the support of the least submissive of the late rebels. Two of the candidates for the House of Commons, Hon. KENNETH RAYNER and Hon. B. F. MOORE, both of them supporters of Gov. HOLDEN, addressed a mass-meeting last evening at the court-house in Raleigh, and what they said is interesting, in view of their high position and influence, and as a fair sample of public opinion.

It was noteworthy that both of these gentlemen laid the responsibility of the war constantly upon the fire-eaters of the Southern States, whose talk had been "nigger, nigger, nigger, and nigger everlastingly," while only a single allusion was made to the coöperation of the "red-mouthed fanatics of the North." Nothing was said of the South being driven into the war, or fighting against her will.

Mr. RAYNER reviewed his own public course, and after declaring himself the best Union man in th State, avowed that when an appeal was made to arms, he did desire that the South should conquer the North. [Applause.] He had been in favor of the Union, because he thought it the best guarantee to slavery. He was proud of his "devotion to the Union and his loyalty to his section." He recounted their mistaken assumption that the North would not fight, that cotton was king, and the like, and portrayed the miseries of the war. England and France had encouraged both parties, in the hope of prolonging the war and weakening America. May they themselves get to fighting, and "then I wish to see a hundred thousand men cross the Canada frontier, and carry our boundary forward to the ocean." [Cheers.]

In regard to the negroes, "either we must destroy them or they will destroy us, or we must have miscegenation and cover this land with half-breeds, or we must colonize them." The latter was, of course, the chosen alternative, "and it is practicable, if the government will only try. The United States can accomplish everything it undertakes. I was convinced of that when I saw SHERMAN'S army march through Raleigh. [Laughter.]" But colonization will take time, and for the present we must have stringent laws for the regulation of the blacks. To allow them to testify in courts is not to be thought of. They are not capable of telling the truth. Who would have it so that the reputation of a wife or daughter should be tarnished by a nigger's testimony.

The future is very dark. Here in Raleigh, it is true, there are more goods on the street than were ever exposed before; but it is done by Northern merchants, and as soon as they have gleaned the last dollar that our tobacco and our cotton are exchanging for, they will take their departure. Heavy taxes are upon us. We are just called upon to pay $800,000 as United States direct land, tax laid in 1861, and this money when taken out of the State, never comes back. It seems to me almost ludicrous that while we were yet all of us sanguine and confident of success, the Yankees were coolly laying a tax upon our lands. And we have got to pay it.

Mr. RAYNER advocates the continuance of the stay-law respecting the collection of debts, and the contracting of a loan for State expenses.

Mr. MOORE, who is an able lawyer and the chairman of the committee to prepare a code for the freedmen, to be reported to the next Legislature, agreed with the previous speaker as to the wretchedness of the present condition. He did not, however, believe that the negro was so intractable as was represented. The best way to reach him is through the whites. You, young men! do not keep hunting after offices, but go right to work, and take hold of the plow-handles yourselves, and the negro will have to follow. The whites must set him an example. The government will not force the blacks to remove from this country. We must have stringent laws to repress vagrancy of both whites and blacks. And as to their testifying in courts, remember that we have our neck under the yoke, and cannot do as we would. We have it on the best authority that the Freedmen's Bureau is to be kept up in every State until negro evidence is taken in the courts. Now who would not rather be tried by a jury of his fellow-citizens than by four or five military men who are not acquainted with civil law, and where the evidence of the negro is taken against one? Think of poor MARKHAM, who has just been sentenced to twelve months' hard labor in Fort Pulaski, after he had been waiting in suspense in jail for six months before trial, for killing a negro who had stolen a mule from him, and kept insulting and taunting him every time they met, he riding about on the stolen animal. Any jury, if they could not acquit him entirely, would have felt that the time he had spent in jail was punishment enough for what almost any one would have done in the same circumstances. Now, we can't have good order with such divided jurisdiction. Five thousand niggers would not injure my reputation nor that gentleman's. I want this Nigger Bureau taken away. But notice, I am not in favor of negro evidence. "In my report I shall, so far as I can, exclude their evidence from the courts of justice." As to their being in the jury box, that, of course, can't be allowed.

On the topic of negro suffrage Mr. MOORE narrated a conversation which he had with Chief-Justice CHASE at Wilmington last Summer. The point of his argument on that occasion was that, as before the war, the laws of Ohio refused suffrage to full-blooded negroes, and the Justice admitted that he would not have changed the basis, if he had the power, against the will of the people, he ought to show the same respect to the feelings and prejudices of the people here.

The orator also described the character of ANDREW JOHNSON, with whom he had had several conferences in regard to reconstruction. "I know his character better than he knows himself. He is a self-willed man and one bound to have his own way. If you oppose him, he will oppose you. I wanted to have him suffer our Legislature to assemble and call a convention in the constitutional way for amending the constitution, but he refused to. "You have no Legislature." I asked him to alter some of the clauses in the amnesty proclamation which he was about to issue, and which he did me the honor to read to me. I urged this modification and that, until at last he exclaimed: "I am a good mind not to offer any amnesty at all, but to leave you all under condemnation." I am sure that ANDY JOHNSON is our best friend and means to do us all the good he can, but he has to sustain himself at the North and we must judge him accordingly.

Mr. MOORE further advocated the continuance of the stay-law, and the enactment of a just bankrupt law.

The statements of the two candidates have thus been given in substantially their own language. I have heard more liberal and humane sentiments expressed by some gentlemen in private, but nowhere from the stump. The best public men seem timid and afraid of the prejudices of the uneducated. In regard to loyalty, all classes of politicians are proud that they went with their State against the Union. The original advocates of secession appear to be nowhere. All the scores or hundreds of whites whom I have heard speak of it, were opposed to the war from the beginning, but not one seemed to feel that there was any more guilt in fighting against the United States after the war began, than there would have been against England. Loyalty is a plant of too slow growth to gain much root in six months. UNION.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina Applauded—Good Advice From a Good Quarter.

From the Louisville, Ky., Journal.

Simultaneously with the appearance of our remarks upon the adoption of the constitutional amendment by the legislature of the Southern States comes the news that said amendment has been adopted by both Houses of the South Carolina Legislature by large majorities. *That is coming up bravely to the support of the President, and doing the thing that is needed.* Hurrah for the Palmetto, say we! She sees now much more clearly than some people we have here in Kentucky. She knows that slavery is gone. She says it and she acts it. She places herself fairly and squarely upon record to this effect. She accepts manfully the inexorable logic of events, and the eternal tramp, tramp, tramp of the forces of progress. We hail this action on the part of the South Carolina Legislature with peculiar pleasure, because it is not only a good precedent for the other Southern States to follow, but because it is a further and more enduring pledge of permanent peace between the North and the South. The mental reservation, if there has been one, has been surrendered, and South Carolina means reconciliation, means Union, national brotherhood; means to forget the past and to act solely with reference to the future. It is a sign that the tomahawk has been buried deep beneath the palmetto—and there may it rest forever.

We will not permit ourselves to doubt that the other Southern States will follow this example of South Carolina in returning in spirit and in truth to nationality, and conforming to the great change which the war has effected in the labor system of the South, as they followed her example in plunging upon a chimera madly into the vortex of war and intended disunion.

Now if South Carolina will hunt up men for Congress who can take the Congressional test oath and elect them to that body, there will be nothing remaining to prevent a full restoration of her civil affairs to her own management. In that case, the President would doubtless soon withdraw all the military forces—except such as might be necessary to garrison the forts—from the State, and leave her to conduct her own government without let or hindrance from any outside pressure, as in days before the war.

KENTUCKY.

Eminent Kentuckians' Concurrence for the Amendment—Movements to Promote Immigration.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 10, 1865.

However mistaken in their late controversy with Gen. PALMER, Gov. BRAMLETTE'S and Gen. G. CLAY SMITH'S motives are doubtless good, and they hold Gen. PALMER in the highest personal esteem. They all three and Gen. BURBRIDGE agree that "negroes will not be reliable as laborers as long as their status remains uncertain or in dispute;" that "we should rid ourselves of slavery's form as well as its name (the substance already being gone) in the most direct and immediate lawful way;" and that "the adoption of the Amendment is the best and most direct mode of ridding our whole country of this source of all our troubles."

I trust our Legislature, this Winter, will adopt the Amendment, expunge the slave code, leave our negro status no longer in doubt or dispute, give freedmen ample protection, induce them all to be reliable laborers, and render important assistance to the Kentucky Immigration Society lately organized here. This society's German Board of Directors will appoint agents in American seaports and in Europe, to lead especially German immigrants to Kentucky, and furnish her with labor of every kind. Two leading directors are WM. KRIPPENSTAPPEL, of the *Volksblatt*, and GEO. P. DOERN, of the *Anzeiger*. The society's President is THEODORE SCHWARZ, an opulent banker; Secretary, L. N. DEMBITZ, Esq.

Labor associations in some counties are reported organizing to hire negroes by written contracts for $4 to $17 or more a month, or interests in the crops, encourage all worthy and well-disposed negroes by refusing to hire such as fail without good cause to keep their contracts, and to encourage white immigration.

Ex-rebel Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON, at New-Orleans, writes Mr. PRENTICE: "The soldiers of the South acknowledge that the negroes deserve kindly treatment. Many of the black people express a great desire to return and remain with their old masters. All who now can get their old masters to employ them." The *Journal* is informed that not more than a quarter cotton crop can be expected next year; that cotton can be profitably raised by white labor in five-sixths of the cotton-growing regions; and that there is a strong disposition, especially throughout Georgia, to encourage white immigration.

I am told that a Louisville wholesale drug-house, employing thirty clerks, is selling $75,000 to $80,000 worth a day, mostly cash, and to Southern people. One Southerner, I hear, has lately invested three to four hundred thousand dollars gold in goods here. Louisville has considerable tread-mill business and substantial trade, and can, *if she will*, successfully compete with Cincinnati for a fair and steady share of Southern trade.

An Episcopal congregation here are preparing to build a $200,000 church for their talented and eloquent rector, Rev. W. H. PRATT, late of Petersburgh, Va. Five hundred to ten thousand dollar subscriptions for this object are given freely.

Last September appeared a *Union Press* local item, that one Capt. J. G. HARRIS was discharged from the government police for receiving bribes, and had been thrice arrested for acting detective without authority. HARRIS sued the *Union Press* publishers for $10,000 damages, and has been awarded $3,000; but the case will likely be appealed. MARTIN BIJURE, Esq., spoke strongly for defendants and the rights and duties of the public press.

PONTIAC.

ALABAMA.

The Episcopal Church in Alabama—Important Action by a Council of Southern Bishops.

The Augusta, (Ga.) *Transcript* of Nov. 11 publishes the following, and states, on reliable authority, that the President has rescinded the order closing the Episcopal churches in Alabama:

Whereas, The several dioceses which we, as Bishops and Deputies, represent at this council were impelled by political events to separate, in a legislative capacity, from the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and did divide, on grounds sanctioned by Holy Scripture and primitive antiquity, to unite together and adopt, for their better government and more convenient action, a constitution and code of canons, and did meet, in pursuance of that constitution, in general council in November, 1862; and

Whereas, This church, so organized at the arising out of political events, was, from that time, a duly organized branch of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, and may of right so continue to be, or may, through the action of its several Diocesan Councils, form any other synodical association; and

Whereas, In the opinion of several of the Dioceses, which coöperated in the formation of this independent branch of the Church Catholic, the political exigency which caused its arrangement no longer exists; and

Whereas, The spirit of charity which prevailed in the proceedings of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, at its late session in Philadelphia, has warmly commended itself to the hearts of this council; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That in the judgement of that council it is perfectly consistent with the good faith which she owes to the Bishops and dioceses with which she has been in union since 1862, for any diocese to decide for herself, whether she shall any longer continue in union with this council.

2. That it be recommended that wherever the word "Confederate" occurs in the standards of the church, the word "United" be substituted therefor.

3. That inasmuch as the change recommended in the foregoing resolution, (being a change in the prayer-book,) cannot be legally completed until the next meeting of this council, that under the circumstances it should in the meantime have the force of law, in any diocese, when approved by its Bishop and the Diocesan Council.

4. That each diocese now in connection with this council shall be governed by the constitution and canons thereof until such time as it shall have declared its withdrawal therefrom, as hereafter provided for.

5. That whenever any diocese shall determine to withdraw from the Ecclesiastical Confederation, such withdrawal shall be considered as duly accomplished when an official notice, signed by the Bishop and Secretary of such diocese, shall have been given to the bishops of the dioceses remaining in connection with this council.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT,
Chairman of Committee of House of Bishops.
C. W. ANDREWS,
Chairman of Committee of House of Deputies.

The committee to whom was referred the following joint resolution of the General Council, viz.:

Resolved, That while we advise the change of word "Confederate" to that of "United," whenever it occurs in the prayer-book, we recommend that a joint committee be appointed by this Council to enter its solemn protest against those military orders by which churches have been closed and clergymen ordered to be suspended from their functions, because they could not use certain prayers under the dictation of military authority, do respectfully report that,

Whereas, The Bishop of Alabama was elected and consecrated under the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, and never has been, nor is now a Bishop of the Church in the United States, nor can be so in the judgment of that Church, as recently expressed in his case, unless and until he shall have made the required promise of conformity to the constitution and canons thereof; and

Whereas, For this reason he held that he was under no ecclesiastical obligation to use the prayer appointed in the prayer-book of said church for the President of the United States, and all others in civil authority; and

Whereas, The independence of the church, in matters purely spiritual, is held to be of Divine authority, and has been the doctrine of the church from the foundation of Christianity, and is at this day conceded universally by the Powers of this world, wherever the church has been true to itself—

Therefore we, the members of this council, do, in our own behalf and in behalf of the Christian Church throughout the world, solemnly protest against the order issued Sept. 20, 1865, from the headquarters of the Department of Alabama, that the Bishop and clergy of that diocese be suspended from their functions and forbidden to preach or perform divine service, and that their places of worship be closed, and against all and every secular interference with ecclesiastical affairs, as a violation of liberty of conscience, as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT,
Chairman of Committee on part of House of Bishops.
PAUL TRAPIER,
Chairman of Committee on part of House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

GEORGIA.

The New State Constitution—The Disposition of Slavery—Proceedings of the Convention.

The Macon *Telegraph* sums up as follows the new constitution of Georgia. The only material change in the delegation of fundamental principles is found in section 20, article 1, referring to the disposition of slavery in the State. The section reads as follows:

20. The Government of the United States having, as a war measure, proclaimed all slaves held or owned in this State emancipated from slavery, and having carried that proclamation into full practical effect, there shall henceforth be within this State of Georgia neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, save as a punishment for crime after legal conviction thereof; *Provided*, this acquiescence in the action of the Government of the United States is not intended to operate as a relinquishment, waiver or estopel of such claim for compensation of loss sustained, by reason of the emancipation of his slaves, as any citizen of Georgia may hereafter make upon the justice and magnanimity of that government.

Section 2, article 2, provides for biennial sessions of the Legislatures after the present year, subject to the decision of the General Assembly. The same section provides that the session hereafter shall commence on the first Wednesday of October, instead of the same date in November, as was the time heretofore. The arrangement of the senatorial district is embodied in the constitution. The number of the senators is as before.

Fourth paragraph, section 5, article 2, provides for the endowment and early resumption of the regular exercises of the University of Georgia.

Paragraph 5, section 5, article 2, provides for all free persons of color.

5. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, at its next session, and thereafter as the public welfare may require, to provide by law for the government of free persons of color; for the protection and security of their persons and property, guarding them and the State against any evil that may arise from their sudden emancipation, and prescribing in what cases their testimony shall be admitted in the courts; for the regulation of their transactions with citizens for the legalizing of their existing and the contracting and solemnization of their future marital relations, and connected therewith their rights of inheritance and testamentary capacity; and for the regulation or prohibition of their emigration into this State from other States of the Union, or elsewhere. And further, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to confer jurisdiction upon courts now existing, or to create county courts with jurisdiction in criminal cases excepted from the exclusive jurisdiction of the Superior Court, and in civil cases whereto free persons of color may be parties.

Section 7 of the old constitution is abrogated.

Paragraph 1, section 1, article 3, limits the gubernatorial term to four years, or two terms in succession.

Paragraph 9, section 2, article 3, provides that the seal used previous to the year 1861, shall be the great seal of the State.

Paragraph 2, section 4, article 4, provides for the election of the Supreme Judges by the General Assembly, independent of the Executive. Their term of service is to be not less than six years. The sessions of the court shall be held at the present seat of government. The election of the Judges of the Superior Court is exclusively transferred to the people. The first election occurs on the first Wednesday in January, 1866; the term of office being four years.

Paragraph 1, section 1, article 5, legalizes all civil officers who have been properly in office since Jan. 1, 1865. It also continues them in their functions until they are relieved according to the provisions of law.

Proceedings of the Convention.

On Nov. 7, the State Convention adopted the following ordinance:

To make valid private contracts entered into and executed during the war against the United States, and to authorize the courts of this State to adjust the equities between parties to contracts made, but not executed, and to authorize settlements of such contracts by persons acting in a fiduciary character.

SECTION 1. *The people of Georgia, in convention assembled, do ordain.* That all private contracts made and executed during the war against the United States, and not in violation of the United States, shall be as valid and binding as if made and executed before hostilities commenced.

SEC. 2. *And it is further ordained*, That all contracts made between 1st June, 1861, and 1st June, 1865, whether expressed in writing or implied, or existing in parol, and not yet executed, shall receive an equitable construction. And either party in any suit for the enforcement of any such contract may, upon the trial, give in evidence the consideration and the value thereof at any time, and the intention of the parties as to the particular currency in which payment was to be made, and the value of such currency at any time; and the verdict and judgment rendered shall be on principles of equity. Provided that contracts executed within the time specified, and which were simply in renewal of original contracts made before the said 1st day of June, shall stand upon the footing of contracts executed before hostilities commenced.

SEC. 3. *And it is further ordained*, That executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, shall have power to settle or compromise all claims or evidences of debt in their possession, created between the 1st day of June, 1861, and the 1st day of June, 1865, contracted with reference to payment in Confederate States of America treasury notes, or other currency of a depreciated value, and accept as satisfaction of such indebtedness the fair and reasonable value of such claims.

The Committee on the State cotton and the Governor's message recommended the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the State finances, and directing that the Governor should take from Mr. HENRY BRIGHAM an assignment of all his interest in the 1,650 bales purchased by him from A. WILBUR, and that he be paid any expense he may have incurred, not exceeding $1,200. The report also recommended that the Governor and members of Congress be instructed to press the claims of the State.

Mr. JENKINS submitted resolutions, which were adopted, directing the appointment of a committee of five, whose duty it shall be to memorialize the Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury, requesting a suspension of the assessments until the meeting of the Congress of the United States, and that, if compatible with the sense of justice, he recommend such a modification of the internal revenue laws as will allow the assessment for the tax of 1864 to be made upon the present value of real estate.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

In view of the changed relations of the citizens of this State to the large number of persons recently held by them as slaves, but now recognized as freedmen, and of the imperative obligation resting upon the former to give efficient protection to the latter, and to promote among them the observance of law and order, habits of industry and moral improvement.

1. *Be it Resolved*, That a commission of five persons, viz.: Messrs. Ebenezer Starns, of Richmond; Linton Stephens, of Hancock; Wm. Hope Hull, of Clarke; Logan E. Bleckley, of Atlanta, and Lewis N. Whittle, of Bibb, be, and they are hereby appointed forthwith to prepare and report to the Governor at the earliest practical day, to be laid before the General Assembly at the next session, a code or system of laws to carry into effect the fifth paragraph of the third section of the second article, and the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the constitution adopted by this convention, and that they be requested to meet at Milledgeville on the 13th inst.

2. That any three of said Commissioners may act, and may in their discretion fill vacancies in their own body caused by the non-acceptance or resignation of any member of it, and that these resolutions be communicated by the Secretary to such committee.

3. That the General Assembly be requested to make provision for their compensation.

MISSISSIPPI.

Proclamations by Gov. Humphreys.

If Gov. HUMPHREYS, of Mississippi, has been compelled to give place to the former Provisional Governor, it has been since Nov. 3, when he issued these proclamations:

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, JACKSON,
Miss., Nov. 3, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—Officers commanding volunteer companies, already, or that may be organized or commissioned, are warned that it is their duty to aid the civil authorities in the suppression of crime and the prevention of lawlessness of all kinds. They are not authorized to take the law into their own hands and be judge and jury—such conduct would rather add to, than decrease the evils which surround us. Any one found committing depredations or endangering the peace and safety of the community in any way, should be arrested and turned over to the proper authorities for trial.

While the organization has for its object the protection of the persons and property of the citizens of the State, it should be borne in mind that any oppression of any class of the population of the State is not only contrary to law and will bring sure and speedy punishment upon the offenders, but is also contrary to good policy. It is recommended that each company make rules and regulations for their government in patrol duties, and that a system of patrols within each company be at once inaugurated and kept up. The companies are warned to avoid all conflicts of authority or action with the military forces of the Federal Government, and whenever practicable, to act in concert with them. They are also warned to treat them at all times with that respect and courtesy due from one military organization to another, and the officers will be held to a strict accountability for any deviation from this order. By command of

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, State of Mississippi.
JAS. M. KENNARD, Adutant-General.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the recent legislative enactment, the Executive of this State is authorized to accept the services of, and to commission as many volunteer companies as he may deem necessary to keep the peace and preserve order, and for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens; and, whereas, the organization of such companies appears to be imperatively demanded by the present condition of affairs in this State:

Now, I BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS, Governor of the State of Mississippi, do earnestly exhort the good people of the several counties in this State to organize themselves into volunteer companies and elect to their command men of known prudence and sagacity, for the purpose of suppressing crime and preventing lawlessness of all kinds, and for the better protection of the community at large against all excesses and for the security of their lives and property. Every company organized under this proclamation shall consist of at least thirty-two privates, besides the necessary officers; and shall not exceed one hundred. Within thirty days after the organization of each company, a muster-roll of the company and the election proceedings of said companies, certified to by a Justice of the Peace, shall be forwarded to the Adjutant-General, at Jackson, in order that the officers may be commissioned and the organization be duly recorded.

All organizations failing to comply with these requirements, will be considered as not legally organized, and will be disbanded. All companies organized under the proclamation of Provisional Governor SHARKEY, which have been reported to this office, will be recognized and are properly in commission.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Mississippi affixed, this the third day of November, 1865.

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS,
By the Governor. Governor of Mississippi.
C. A. BROUGHER, Secretary of State.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

The following telegraphic correspondence is published in the Jackson papers:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 31, 1865.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Capt. PECK, Sub-Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau at Hazlehurst, Copiah County, was arrested by the Sheriff of that county, under a warrant issued by a magistrate, on the 18th of October, for assault and battery upon D. J. BROWN, a citizen of Mississippi. The magistrate required Capt. PECK to give bond for his appearance at next Circuit Court. Citizens offered to go his security. He declined giving the bond, and in default was imprisoned in county jail. To-day an armed force, under command of Lieut.-Col. GILSON, of Fifty-eighth United States Colored Infantry, released Capt. PECK and arrested L. H. REDUS, Deputy-Sheriff, for executing the warrant. The civil authority is thus defied and put in subordination to the military, after the case was duly considered by Gen. OSTERHAUS. I respectfully refer the matter to you, and ask your decision and such orders as you may direct.

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS,
Governor of Mississippi.
J. F. MAURY, Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1865.

To Gov. Humphreys:

The President has received your telegram of the 31st of October, and has directed Gen. OSTERHAUS to cause Sheriff REDUS to be released from imprisonment, that Col. GILSON be relieved from command, that there be no further military influence, and that Gen. OSTERHAUS report all the facts for further instructions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

True copy: J. F. MAURY, Private Secretary.

GOV. CLARK'S SALARY.

A resolution appropriating $10,000 to pay the rebel Gov. CLARK the balance of his salary, was submitted to the Mississippi Legislature a few days since, and was referred to a committee. The report of the majority of the committee, which was adverse to the passage of the resolution, was adopted. The minority, Mr. CHARLES LEWERS, gave these reasons for wanting the resolution passed:

As the undersigned understands, the object of the resolution is to provide Gov. CLARK with a balance due him as his salary as Governor of the State, which was not due at the time of the unfortunate failure of the Confederate States to maintain their separation, the Governor of the State is required to draw his salary quarterly, and as I am informed Gov. CLARK has always before drawn his salary at the time it became due, and that at the surrender of our armies and the consequent failure of our cause, the last quarter's salary was not due. Before the amount in the resolution was due, Gov. CLARK, as Governor of this State, had been arrested by a military order and conducted under guard to a military bastile, from which he has just been discharged. And the Governor could not before this time have made application for the balance of his salary. If these facts be true, it is but an act of good faith on the part of the State and her representatives to pay the Governor the money in the resolution mentioned.

In my humble opinion the refusal to do so is but the first step toward a general system of repudiation of the just claims due to the State officers and others. Under these circumstances and facts, my opinion is and was that the report of the committee should have been in favor of the passage of the bill allowing the Governor his salary.

CHAS. A. LEWERS, Minority, &c.

TENNESSEE.

The Case of Emerson Etheridge—His Acquittal by the Court Martial—Disapproval of the Findings by Gen. Thomas.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Nov. 13.

The findings of the Military Commission that tried EMERSON ETHERIDGE are promulgated. The following are the findings of that court:

"Of specification 1, charge 1, not guilty, except the words, 'publishing and adopting the following resolutions, and being present at the town of Dresden, Weakly County, Tenn.' Of specification 2, charge 1, guilty, but attach no criminality to charge 1. Not guilty of specification 1, charge 1. Not guilty of specification 2, charge 2, except the words, 'the negroes are no more free than they were forty years ago,' and attach no criminality to these words. Of specification 3, charge 2, guilty, except the words, 'the said ETHERIDGE thus attempting to incite the people of Tennessee to reinaugurate revolution and bloodshed, endeavoring to hold up to infamy the chief magistrate of the nation, and even insulting the revered memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the late President of the United States of America.' Of charge 2, not guilty. The commission do acquit him, the said EMERSON ETHERIDGE."

Gen. THOMAS disapproves of the action of the court in the following:

The proceedings of the military commission, in the case of EMERSON ETHERIDGE, citizen, are disapproved by the Major-General commanding, for the following reasons:

It appears, from the record, that, upon the convening of the commission, the Judge-Advocate summoned such witnesses as were deemed necessary to support the prosecution; but, before one-third of these witnesses were reexamined, the following entry was ordered to be made in the record: 'The commission then went into secret session and decided to close the case.' The Judge-Advocate presented and entered in the proceedings a protest against this summary action of the commission, upon the ground that many of the most important witnesses for the government, named in the protest, were not examined, and that he had good reasons for believing, by these witnesses, he could prove material facts in the case, his knowledge of their testimony being based upon their affidavits, already in his possession. Notwithstanding the protest of the Judge-Advocate, the commission proceeded to make its findings, and adjourned.

The action of the commission was unauthorized, and without precedent. It is the province of a court to sit in judgment, and to investigate, with patience and dignity, the evidence brought before it; but not to reject, without consideration, the material testimony upon which its judgment should be based. The commission also committed a grave error in attaching no criminality to the findings upon some of the specifications and parts of specifications of which the accused was proved guilty by the limited amount of testimony which it condescended to permit the Judge Advocate to introduce.

The second finding shows that the accused, in time of rebellion, or during the unsettled state of society immediately following it, and in the midst of a notoriously disloyal assembly, denounced the President and the Commander of the armies of the nation as a usurper, a liar, a man meaner than Judas Iscariot, and declared also that there was no semblance of civil government in the land, but usurpation; and that the laws were void and not binding, and yet the court attach no criminality to it. Thus, officers of the army, comprising a military tribunal, and holding commissions from the Commander of the armies of the United States, see him so defamed, his authority set at naught, his usefulness impaired, and yet find nothing in all this to condemn.

The commission evidently failed to appreciate the grave nature of the case brought before it, and to manifest a due respect for the dignity and interest of the government it represented; and instead of being an instrument of justice and the guardian of the military authority it was appointed to uphold, by its arbitrary and inconsiderate action has enabled EMERSON ETHERIDGE to succeed in his attempt to do as much injury as possible to the government, without subjecting himself to personal harm. Although the court has failed to do justice, and the evidence and findings clearly establish the guilt of the accused, yet, as the present state of society in West Tennessee does not require that a further action should be taken in this case, or further restraint placed upon the accused, the court will not be reconvened for the reconsideration of its findings upon the evidence before it, and EMERSON ETHERIDGE will be immediately released from his parole and set at liberty.

The military commission, of which Brevet Col. N. A. DUDLEY is President, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Major-Gen. THOMAS.
WM. D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G."

A GREAT COTTON CASE.

Important Decision in the United States District Court at Springfield, Ill.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 14, 1865.

THE GREAT COTTON CASE.

The following is the decision of Judges DAVIS and TREAT, *in extenso*, of a case which, during the September term of the United States District Court in this city, was the subject of considerable interest, not only here, but all over the country. It involved the ownership of some 2,800 bales and 191 sacks of cotton, 935 bales of which were claimed by WITHENBURY & DOYLE, of Cincinnati, Ohio; 935 bales by GRIEFF & YUNTZ, New-Orleans, and 880 bales by G. A. LE MORE & Co., of Havre, France.

Upon the argument of these libels, the opinion of the court was held for advisement, and was filed on yesterday. The facts of the case are briefly but very clearly stated, and will be of much interest, not only to the parties concerned, but to the commercial world generally.

The following is the decision:

The United States *vs.* 650 bales of cotton, &c.; 788 bales and 52 sacks of cotton, 409 bales and 139 sacks of cotton, and 1,000 bales of cotton; in prize.

WITHENBURY & DOYLE, claimants of 935 bales of cotton.

GRIEFF & ZUNTS, claimants of [illegible] bales of cotton.

G. A. LE MORE & Co., claimants of 839 bales of cotton.

BY THE COURT.

In April, 1864, the United States Navy seized 910 bales of cotton on the banks of the Ouachita River, in the State of Louisiana. That part of Louisiana was then subject to rebel dominion, and had been from the breaking out of the rebellion. The cotton was brought into this district and libeled as prize of war. It was sold under an interlocutory decree, and the proceeds deposited to the credit of the court. There are three claimants to these proceeds: WITHENBURY & DOYLE, GRIEFF & ZUNTS and G. A. LE MORE & Co. These claims are now submitted to the consideration of the court. The proofs disclose this state of facts:

1. The cotton was raised by TATUM & SIMMONS, near the place of seizure, and sold by them to the government of the so-called Confederate States, in December, 1862.

2. WITHENBURY & DOYLE, being citizens of the State of Ohio, purchased the cotton from W. W. MCKEE, an agent of the Confederate States, in January, 1864. When the rebellion commenced, they were owners and masters of two steamboats, running between New-Orleans and Upper Louisiana. With these boats they rendered services to the Confederate authorities. The cotton was sold to them in consideration of these services. They, however, insist that the services were rendered under compulsion. They had the permission of the General commanding the United States forces in the Department of the Gulf to pass through the United States lines into Upper Louisiana, and bring to New-Orleans and sell 2,500 bales of cotton.

3. On the capture of New-Orleans by the United States forces, in May, 1862, the Louisiana State Bank, a moneyed corporation located in that city, had on hand a large amount of Confederate currency. In December, 1862, the Commander of the United States forces in New-Orleans authorized the bank to dispose of this currency, in the purchase of cotton within the rebel lines. Under this permission, an agent of the bank passed through the United States lines into Upper Louisiana and purchased the cotton in question of a sub-agent of MCKEE, in August, 1863, and in March, 1864, the bank sold the cotton to GRIEFF & ZUNTS.

4. Early in March, 1864, LEON QUEYROUSE, a naturalized citizen of the United States, residing in New-Orleans, purchased the cotton of BUCKNER, an agent of the Confederate States, and later in that month QUEYROUSE sold the cotton to G. A. LE MORE & Co., citizens and residents of France.

Section 5 of the Act of Congress of July 13, 1861, among other things, provides, that "it may and shall be lawful for the President, by proclamation, to declare that the inhabitants of such State, or any section or part thereof, where such insurrection exists, are in a state of insurrection against the United States; and thereupon all commercial intercourse by and between the same and the citizens thereof and the citizens of the rest of the United States shall cease and be unlawful so long as such condition of hostility shall continue."

The same section also contains this proviso: "That the President may, in his discretion, license and permit commercial intercourse with any such part of said State or section, the inhabitants of which are so declared in a state of insurrection, in such articles, and for such time, and by such persons as he, in his discretion, may think most conducive to the public interest, and such intercourse, so far as by him licensed, shall be conducted and carried on in pursuance of rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

On the 16th of August, 1861, the President issued a proclamation, declaring "that the inhabitants of the said States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, (excepting the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and of such other parts of that State and the other States hereinbefore mentioned as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and Constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents,) are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States is unlawful, and shall remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed."

We do not entertain a doubt as to the true intent and meaning of the act of July 13, 1861. Indeed, the language is so clear and explicit as to render discussion unnecessary. The act interdicts all commercial intercourse between the loyal and insurrectionary parts of the Union during the existence of the rebellion, except what may be licensed by the President, and conducted under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. It expressly declares all commercial intercourse not within the exception to be unlawful. Prohibition is the rule and license the exception. The inhabitants of the loyal and disloyal districts are rendered incapable of dealing with each other, so long as the rebellion continues. Every contract between them not founded on a license is simply void. It neither passes title nor gives a right of action.

The act invests the President with power to put the prohibition into operation and define the limits of insurgent territory. This power was executed by the proclamation of Aug. 16, 1861, and from that date the prohibition had all the force of positive law.

It is clear that the contract between WITHENBURY and DOYLE and the Confederate agent was within the prohibition. It was an act of commercial intercourse between citizens of Ohio and of that portion of Louisiana in insurrection, in violation alike of the letter and spirit of the statute. The contract was, therefore, null and void. The claimants acquired no title to the cotton. The question of ownership remained unaffected by the transactions between the parties. They had no legal capacity to trade with each other. While the rebellion continued, it was not in the power of these claimants to acquire title to this property, except through a license from the President.

It is equally clear that the Louisiana State Bank was within the prohibition. It is true that the City of New-Orleans was originally within insurgent territory. But on its capture and permanent occupation by the United States forces, it fell within the last exception in the President's proclamation, and ceased to be in a state of hostility to the United States. Such was the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Venice, 2 Wallace, 258. And the President, in his proclamation of March 31, 1863, in again defining the limits of the insurrection, expressly excepts New-Orleans. And this act of the President was prior in date to the purchase by the bank. It follows that after the 6th of May, 1862, the prohibition extended to the inhabitants of New-Orleans, and they had no more right to trade with Upper Louisiana than had the inhabitants of Ohio or Illinois. Nor can the purchase of the bank be sustained under the permission of the Commanding-General. The President alone could authorize commercial dealings within the Confederate lines. As the bank acquired no title, it had none to transfer to GRIEFF & ZUNTS. The latter have therefore no interest in the property in dispute.

The case of G. A. LE MORE & Co., is just as free from doubt. QUEYROUSE, through whom they claim, was clearly within the prohibition. He had no legal capacity to deal with the Confederate agent. He acquired no title to the cotton, and consequently he had none to transfer to LE MORE & Co. The fact that they were citizens of France does not alter the case. If they had purchased directly from the Confederate agent, perhaps they would have acquired title. But it is useless to enter upon the discussion of that question. It is enough for all of the purposes of this case to say, that they received no title to the cotton, for the reason that QUEYROUSE had none to impart.

All of the claims must be dismissed.

Gen. Barnum and his Libelers.

The Syracuse *Courier and Union* during the late canvass made sundry charges against Gen. BARNUM, which it retracted unreservedly a few days since. Gen. BARNUM accordingly addressed the *Courier* the following note:

SYRACUSE, Nov. 13, 1865.

D. J. Halsted, Esq., Publisher Syracuse Courier and Union:

DEAR SIR: I have read the article published in your issue of this morning, entitled "Gen. BARNUM and his Assailants," and am gratified to find that you, a political opponent, have taken the trouble to investigate the charges preferred against me and which you were induced, under misrepresentation, to publish.

Your article is a manly refutation of the charges made against me, and all the more valuable since it is based on a careful examination of the case.

I have not been unmindful of the fact that certain persons, for a long time past, have labored with a "zeal worthy of a better cause," to prejudice me in the minds, not only of my friends, but of the public generally. But I was born in Onondaga, and most of my life has been spent in Onondaga, and I had not deemed it necessary to defend myself against the shafts which jealousy, envy, or personal dislike, from the venom of which none are wholly secure. I rest my present reputation upon my past career, and desire to be judged only by my deeds.

Thanking you for your honorable course toward me, and gratified at your continued personal regard,

I am your friend,
H. A. BARNUM.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

British Serenity—The New Cabinet—Policy of Lord Clarendon—The Belgic Peril—European and American Annexations—The Fenians—Irish Marriage Laws and Grievances—Apotheosis of Lord Palmerston—A Curates' Strike—Gas Explosion—Industrial Exhibitions—An Unfortunate Diplomatist—American Extravagance in Europe.

London, Saturday, Nov. 4.

We have made up our minds, over here, to pay no attention to anything that may be said or written in America respecting the *Alabama* claims or the Monroe doctrine until after the Fall elections. If votes are to be gained by the establishment of the Irish republic, in stump speeches or newspaper leaders, you are welcome. There is a vague notion of buncombe looming large and pervading all transatlantic operations. Strange as it may seem, people here give you no more credit for sincerity than they are conscious of deserving themselves. They like to go into an election with a good cry, and have no scruples about using money, or any less costly commodity, to gain the necessary votes. And they charitably give you credit for doing precisely as they would do in like circumstances.

The speculation about the course and prospects of the new administration, with which the papers are filled, are not very interesting. It is "Hamlet" with the part of *Hamlet* omitted. Nothing could show more perfectly what a perfect cypher the Queen has become, than the fact that her possible wishes, and even her name, are never mentioned. One of Mme. Tussaud's wax-figures would answer every purpose and not be quite so costly. The power of the American President and the utter absence of power in the British Queen, is a curious commentary on a good deal of our old talk about monarchical and republican institutions.

The Cabinet, it is said, must decide on reform—that is, the extension of the suffrage. If they propose a suffrage bill which will satisfy the Radical leaders, they will have their support as heretofore. They can gain nothing. They will only keep the Radicals and lose the Conservatives, who last session stuck by Palmerston, because he was as good a Tory as any of them. On the other hand, if they do not bring in a bill, the Radicals will take the first opportunity to throw the government into the hands of the Tories. It is a very tight place indeed for the little Premier, but he has got three months before Parliament meets, and he may set the Thames on fire before that time.

It is now reported that Mr. Bright has given his adhesion, with that of the Liberals who follow his lead, to the Russel-Gladstone Cabinet, with the understanding, of course, that it will bring forward a satisfactory reform bill. Mr. Bright will accept less than he might wish, because if the actual government is defeated, a much more conservative one would be formed under the leadership of Lord Stanley, son of the Earl of Derby, from which Mr. Gladstone, the hope of the Radicals, would be excluded. So Mr. Bright takes half a loaf to avoid the inconvenience of no bread.

For some time to come the diplomatic correspondence with the United States Government will be carried on by Lord Clarendon. He is a more amiable personage than Lord Russell, but must of course follow out the line of policy already indicated. It is believed, however, that he takes the post with the understanding that a more cordial friendship is to be maintained with our immense neighbors across the channel.

The Emperor has sent transports for a portion of the French army in Rome. It is also said that within the year the whole French army will have left Mexico. The Mexican army, in the meantime, will have been organized from the native population and emigrants from France, Austria and Belgium. Thus you will not have to drive France out of Mexico, and if you object to Maximilian, it is a little affair you can settle between you. If the Mexicans prefer a monarchy to a republic, I do not see how they can be interfered with any more than Brazil. Maximilian may be as good as Pedro—or any other man.

The coming event which now casts its shadow over Europe is the death of King Leopold of Belgium. He is 75 years old, and his health is greatly shattered. It is scarcely probable that he can live through the Winter, and when he dies there may be a revolution. Strange as it may seem, the Liberal party, so-called—the Anti-clerical party—is disposed to annex Belgium to France. If such an annexation be demanded by a majority of the people, the Emperor, much as it may grieve him, cannot, consistently with his principles, refuse to receive them as a part of the empire. After the Danish annexation, Germany could not object; and England having assented to a conquest of force in that case, could not of course make any objection to a popular restoration of ancient boundaries.

The tendency is clearly to aggregation and unity. The late war in America is a very strong proof. The Anglo-American people should all be united under one government. Those outlying provinces which cling so feebly to England, draw the sap of national life through tubes too long and slender. If they were all cut loose from their weak attachments to this country, and firmly ingrafted into the great American Republic, who can doubt their rapid growth and prosperity? In my opinion, this result must come in a few years, from the mere fact that English capitalists will not invest their money in colonies in whose future they have no confidence; while emigrants prefer an independent nation with a settled destiny. I do not believe there is one Englishman in a hundred who would make an even wager that the British North American provinces will remain for ten years, either in their present relation to England, or separate from the United States.

It will not do to neglect our friends the Fenians. They are preparing for the State trials, which will commence on the 27th, but in the meantime they have commenced the bold game of prosecuting the government for the seizure of the *People* newspaper, and may get the Lord Lieutenant and the Queen's officers indicted for burglary and condemned to penal servitude—who knows? The only arrests now are of the Irish-Americans, who come home with swords and pistols, books of military tactics, and such like useless incumbrances. Thus, for example, Lieut.-Col. James Lalor, who hails from the good State of Connecticut, but whether a Colonel in the army of the American or Irish Republic, I know not, has been arrested for having lots of pistols, ammunition, drill-books and £38 10s. hard money. Owen Smith, armed also with pistols, was arrested for singing a pestilent Fenian song, entitled "The Whole Hog or None," and for saying: "If one hundred thousand Fenians came over from America, they will drive the dirthy Saxons out of Ireland"—a conditional threat which may show Mr. Smith's disposition, but can scarcely amount to high treason. In fact, the news of the organization of the American Fenians, issue of the bonds of the Irish Republic, invasion of Canada, &c., are looked upon as so much moonshine. The reported outbreak among the negroes of Jamaica is of more interest, and altogether unaccountable. They were freed long ago, and have had everything their own way ever since. Then why revolt? They have no grievances, social or political, that we have ever heard of. What objection they can possible have to that mildest of myths, Her Majesty's Government, is incomprehensible. The *Times* suggests that they may have been stirred up by the revolutionary party in Hayti. It is a dark subject, and I give it up.

As for the wrongs of Ireland, they have been many and great, and they are not all removed. The Irish Church establishment is an irritating absurdity. Suppose a Catholic priest were quartered upon every parish in New-England, all the churches seized for their use, and the people compelled to support them. This would not be a bit worse than the actual state of things in Ireland. But here is a case which came up in Dublin a few days ago, which shows that there are most insufferable grievances still remaining. A man, who had a wife living, got married by a priest to a Catholic girl in Dublin. He was arrested for bigamy, but brought a witness to swear that within twelve months of this latter marriage he had declared himself a Protestant. Now, by the English laws made for Ireland, the marriage of a Protestant to a Catholic, by a Catholic priest, is null and void. Of course there was no bigamy; and a man who wishes to deceive and desert a poor girl has only to tell some one that he is a Protestant, within twelve months beforehand, to escape with impunity. It is in this spirit that England has dealt with Ireland for centuries. Had there been equal laws for English and Irish, Protestant and Catholic, there would have been no Fenians now, and no insurrections in former periods. Whatever may be the faults of the Irish, they have always had the love of justice, and with justice and generosity no people in the world could be more easily governed. It is my opinion that the actual government and the coming Parliament will do more than has ever been done since the repeal of the penal laws, for the pacification of Ireland, and that even the Fenian agitation will have done good in demonstrating the necessity for some measures of reform.

As English papers are continually asserting that the Irish have no grievances, I copy the following account of the distribution of offices in just one county in Ireland:

"Out of 212 appointments of all kinds in the county and borough of Sligo, only 19 are held by Catholics, although 123,019 of the population belong to that Church, while the Protestants, who number altogether only 13,707, enjoy 193 appointments. Further, of the nineteen official situations held by Catholics, not one, it is said, is other than honorary, seventeen of the office-holders being unpaid magistrates, and two the members of a public board. The lieutenant of the county and all the deputy lieutenants are Protestants. Out of 112 magistrates ninety-five are Protestants. So also are the assistant barrister, the clerk of the crown, the clerk of the peace, the crown solicitor, and four of the petty sessions clerks. The county inspector of constabulary, the sub-inspector, and the head constable for the borough are all Protestants; next, we have the board of superintendence exclusively Protestant. Although the inmates of the workhouse are almost exclusively Catholics, the clerk, master, matron, schoolmaster and porter are Protestants; while the lunatic asylum is similarly governed by a Protestant medical superintendent, clerk and matron. In the fiscal department of the county, the grand jury, its secretary, its solicitor, its treasurer, its collector of county cess, the county surveyor and his three assistants are Protestants; the town and harbor commissioners—twenty-four in number—include only two Catholics; the mayor and harbor master are Protestants; the postmaster, stamp distributor, nearly all the collectors of rates, municipal or county, local or general, are Protestants. This state of things, it is alleged, is by no means peculiar to Sligo."

Is there a country in the world where people would sit down satisfied and quiet under such a gross and palpable injustice?

The articles, speeches and sermons about Lord Palmerston are getting tiresome. The *Times*, whose editor was a frequent guest at Cambridge House, considers that the greatness of the noble Lord lays chiefly in his convivial habits, and it compares him to One who is said to have come eating and drinking! Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminister, tells us that "of all political chiefs, he accomplished the greatest results by the lowest and most ordinary means,"—meaning good dinners, good sherry, &c. Dr. Cumming thinks his jolly Lordship was a good judge of a sermon, as he praised one of his, and assures us that he lived and died a good Christian, while the *Pall Mall Gazette*, seeing that the late Premier was a gay man of the world, who made Bishops but never pretended to any piety, wishes to know if all the good people can be sincere in speaking of him as if he had died in the odor of sanctity, to which Earl Shaftesbury testifies, and of which there can be no longer any doubt—an example, as one of the papers has it, of "a jolly life, ending with eternal glory."

The two rams bought by the British Government of Mr. Laird, who built them for quite another party, have been out cruising and experimenting in the late rough weather, and appear to be the two most powerful and reliable ships in the navy. They require some improvements in comfort and ventilation, but are fast and excellent seaboats. I see that Sir Edward Belcher, on the trial trip of a new cattle steamer down the Thames, entirely confirms what I have written of the superiority of the French steam navy to the English. He said the navy which has the fastest ships would be certain to have the upper hand in war, and the French were much faster than the English. French steamers are both better and cheaper than English ones. In this matter science tells, and English engineers cannot be compared with French ones.

The war between capital and labor goes on in this country with increasing force. At one time it is the iron workers, then the coal miners, then the building trades. The combinations of working-men are so vast, that they threaten to comprise all kinds of labor, so as to be irresistible. A central government decides where a blow is to be struck, and the workmen are supported out of a common fund until their demands are complied with. This point gained, another is undertaken, and so the war goes on. The last strike I have seen threatened is that of the curates, who are tired of doing the work of the parishes, and considering themselves "passing rich on forty pounds a year." When Bishops get from five to twenty thousand a year for doing little or nothing, and lucky clergymen from two to three thousand, and do nothing at all, it is hard that curates who do the work should be kept on starvation wages, and supplied with old clothes by charitable societies.

Great is the mystery of this Establishment. For example, I glance at the advertising pages of the leading journal and read:

"Church Preferment.—For disposal, a next presentation to a rectory, in a N. W. county, near a rail. Net annual value £250 with rectory house. Population small. Incumbent 70, and very infirm. Address Patron, &c."

Now any person, a Mahomedan, a Brahmin, a Jew or an Infidel can go into the market, and for so much cash buy this "cure of souls" with little to do, and an occupant who cannot live much longer. Was there ever a more shamefully mercenary arrangement? Here is another, however, not very different:

"Episcopal Chapel for sale, well attended by a first-class congregation. The income has been £800 a year, and an efficient evangelical preacher will be able to realize that income. Apply, &c."

It is no wonder that money buys a seat in Parliament or a commission in the army, when church livings and chapels are advertised in the daily papers as profitable investments. O Simon Magus, if you had only lived in this enlightened age and country, you could have traded in religion to your heart's content.

London has had a local sensation. Gas, as manufactured by some of the metropolitan companies, seems to be as dangerous as gunpowder. On Tuesday an immense gasometer on the south side of the Thames blew up, killing about a dozen men, and shattering the whole neighborhood; another gasometer took fire from this explosion, but, instead of blowing up like the other, it quietly burnt out. Now pure gas—any gas fit to burn—is inexplosive. The company must have mixed atmospheric air with its carbureted hydrogen, or there could have been no explosion. The company must, therefore, be responsible for all damages. The scene of the disaster was a very striking one. The fire engines came to save property; dead bodies were dug from the *débris* of buildings; the wounded were carried to the hospital, and at night great fires were lighted that the repairs might be made as soon as possible, while the whole district was in darkness for lack of gas.

The fashion of industrial exhibitions has spread over England. One has just closed at Reading, the centre of an almost purely agricultural district, but the gentry contributed statues, pictures, old china, and other articles of "bigotry and virtue," and made up a respectable show. A similar exhibition has just been opened in the great painted gallery of the Greenwich Hospital; a good place, since the room itself, with its frescoed ceilings and naval pictures is worth seeing. I learn from the closing address of the Reading Exhibition, that England is, on the whole, the greatest country in the world, because in no other could there be such a fine exhibition in such a district. In France there would be more taste, no doubt, but there was no longer a wealthy aristocracy to lend works of art. In Italy there would be plenty of statues and pictures, but not the same development of industry. Still, Englishmen must not be proud, since, compared with the most polished nations of antiquity, they were nowhere. Even the so-called dark ages excelled us in architecture, and perhaps one or two other matters.

If there be, among my American readers—to say nothing of the rest of mankind—any whose ambition is to shine in the diplomatic line, I hope the case of poor Lord Cowley will be a warning. This long-suffering nobleman has demanded his recall, or tendered his resignation of the British mission at Paris. No wonder. For many years past he has been obliged to squander his private fortune on dinners and receptions, and be grumbled at for not giving more. There is no end of people requiring tickets to court balls, presentations to the Emperor, and admissions everywhere. "Then"—I am quoting from the *Morning Post*—"there is a colony of British vulgarians permanently located in Paris, all of whom think they are fit to dine with Lady Cowley and dance with her Ladyship's daughters." Then there are charities, and the jealousies of doctors and parsons. Finally, he has a lot of young cubs of *attachés* whom he is expected to lick into polished diplomatists. And what does he get for it all? A palace on the Champs Elysées, allowances for servants, lights and fuel, and a paltry salary of $60,000 a year. *Moral.* The American Minister gets one-quarter as much pay, no house or allowances, and has twice the bother. No Englishman can be presented at a foreign court who has not been received at his own, whereas every American who can raise a dress coat, white kids and silk stockings, expects to take pot luck at the Tuileries, while Mr. Shoddy and Mrs. Petrolia have no doubt that Mr. Bigelow was sent to Paris expressly for their accommodation, as a sort of official courier and master of ceremonies, to procure them the freedom of the city, and see that they are treated with proper consideration.

In London there are so many American visitors, so few who spend any time except for business, that Mr. Adams has very little trouble. He gives a few official, and some social dinners, and usually presides at Fourth of July festivals. But, were I of an inquisitive disposition, I might ask, why should Americans spend so much money abroad, for the honor of their country, when their official representatives are kept on the meanest and most meagre pittances? America may claim to be the richest country in the world. It has the largest revenue in proportion to its population. Fifty thousand dollars a year is not too much salary for a Minister to either of the great Powers. The representative of America should be in a position to maintain the honor of his country, and not be ridden over either by foreign aristocrats or rich Americans, whose profusion in splendor quite throw him into the shade. These Yankee money-kings spend a thousand dollars a week in pure folly, sowing gold wherever they go. Think of a thousand francs for a supper, and a gold-piece of twenty francs tossed as a gratuity to the waiter. A landed potentate from the Empire City, whose father may have been a market gardener, came over in a steamer the other day, (and would have come in two if he could,) and at the end of the trip gave every waiter on board a sovereign—to keep his memory green.

By the side of these ostentatious extravagances of accidental or possibly ill-gotten riches, which may be accompanied by anything but generous dispositions, I like to record the rewards of genius. For example, Mr. Godfrey, leader of a military band, has just received 200 guineas for the copyright of his "Mabel Waltz;" not much, but pretty well for a trifle. Yesterday I bought a penny *carte de visite* photograph of Mr. Frith, the painter, who does not look in the least like a genius, but one of his pictures brings him $50,000 without winking. He ought to paint four a year. Millais does look like a genius, and his pictures bring any price he may please to mention. As for Landseer, he has stopped painting only to keep people from ruining themselves by the prices they are eager to pay for his pictures.

Much of this comes from the habit, fashion and passion of collecting. Almost everybody collects something. I sat the other night at Miss Marie Wilson's little bijou theatre near two men, who at every interval of the performance were talking of postage stamps. There was not a stamp in the world, with which they were not familiar. They talked of the Portuguese blacks, and the Peruvian yellows, the Patagonian blues, and the Kamschatka greens. I overheard the important intelligence that the Prince of Orange is a stamp collector; and I heard to my infinite disgust, that quantities of the high-priced rare stamps are counterfeited. Could there be a better proof of total depravity? My special fancy is to collect penny photographs. But others pay out immense incomes for rare books, old china, statues and pictures, which, however, if well bought, turn out good investment, so that the gallery of a great collector, when brought to the hammer may bring far more than it cost, even at what seemed extravagant prices. If the rich Americans traveling in Europe would send home works of art, they would enrich themselves and their country. If they would spend half the money they fool away in giving orders to American artists in Paris, Florence, Rome, &c., either for good copies of the unattainable old masters, or for original works of art, they would do good and get glory. They would have the worth of their money, to enjoy and to leave behind them. They would do good and get good. MONADNOCK.

FROM HAVANA.

The Negro Insurrection in Jamaica—Shipwrecks at the Bahamas—Later News from Mexico, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1865.

The English war steamer *Rosario*, arrived at Santiago de Cuba, in this island, on the 2d inst., from Kingston, Jamaica, and brings news from there to the 30th ult. According to the accounts received, the negro insurrection was gradually being put down, the principal instigators and leaders of the rebellion having been taken prisoners by the government. Among these the most important is a Mr. Gordon, who is styled in the Spanish version of the occurrence, Attorney-General, but whether that was a title assumed by him as one of the chief movers of the insurrection, or that he held the above-named office under the English Government, we are left in doubt. At all events, an official dispatch states that Mr. Gordon, the Attorney-General, was tried by court-martial and hung.

Another of the chief movers of the insurrection, and who was the leader of the disturbances in the eastern part of the island, named Paul Bogle, for whose apprehension a reward of $2,000 had been offered by the government, was seized by a police officer named Simpson, as he was on his way from Kingston to Montego Bay. On searching the prisoner, there were found on his person a knife, newly sharpened, and a letter that he attempted to conceal. He was immediately put in jail at Montego Bay, and has since been identified by a person named William Vermont, who was sent expressly from Kingston for that purpose, having known Paul Bogle at Morant Bay. It was still, however, doubted whether he was the right person, or another known by the appellation of "Simon Pure." An official dispatch states since, that Paul Bogle had been executed, as also his brother and another of the rebels named McLean, Paul Bogle's secretary. Another of the insurrectionists named Boner, who was styled Commander-in-Chief, and had much influence among them, had been likewise hung, as well as the man who was the first to break into Mr. Hire's house.

At Morant Bay several others had been arrested, among them a young woman, who had about her a large quantity of jewelry and other valuables, and who was supposed to be connected with the rebels; she is since said to have been executed.

Various other arrests had been made in different parts of the island; among them Mr. Kelly Smith, the editor and proprietor of the *Watchman*, is mentioned as having been arrested in the capital, several printed papers of a seditious character having been found in his office.

It is calculated that about 1,800 of the insurrectionists have been killed in the different engagements that took place with the troops and volunteers, and up to the above-named date, 125 had suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Since the arrival of troops at Kingston, 400 having come from Barbados and 200 from Nassau, the state of affairs was not so alarming, and as already mentioned, the insurrection was being gradually put down. Arrests, however, continue to be made at Kingston, among which mention is made of a lawyer named Nathan, and some others, whose names are not given, but who were well known in Jamaica. An Italian, named Beniozzi, and two others, named Bryan and O'Brien, had been likewise arrested and sent to the camp in the park at Kingston, where several had been flogged.

Since the arrival of the English war steamer *Rosario* at Santiago de Cuba, another war steamer of the same nation, the *Cordelia*, had also arrived two days later, having left Morant Bay on the preceding afternoon. She carried to that place fifty prisoners from Kingston to be tried, who, it was supposed, had been all executed, as on the night of the *Cordelia* leaving Morant Bay for Santiago de Cuba they were getting ready to hang fifteen. The *Cordelia* came across for the purpose of sending a telegraph message from Santiago de Cuba to the English Consul here at Havana, to notify the authorities at Halifax that the insurrection had been put down, and that therefore the dispatch of further forces was unnecessary.

It appears that the insurrectionists had formed the plan to set fire to Kingston, but the plot was discovered before it could be put into execution, and the chief conspirators were arrested, many of whom have been already put to death.

The Governor-General of the colony had published an order granting a general amnesty to all who laid down their arms and applied for pardon within a specified time, from which were excluded those guilty of assassination, incendiarism, and robbery with violence, as well as those taken prisoners with arms in their hands, who would be tried together with the chief promoters of the insurrection.

At the last accounts several English vessels-of-war were coming around the island, and more were continually arriving from the other English West India Islands.

One hundred and seventy of the crew of the English war-steamer *Bull Dog*, which I mentioned in a former letter as having been blown up by the Captain, to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels in Hayti, had arrived in Kingston, on board of a Haytian war-steamer. It appears that the Captain blew the vessel up to prevent its falling into the hands of the Haytians, it having run aground at Cape Haytien.

The *Corsica*, which arrived here to-day from New-York and Nassau, brings word that the late storm had committed great ravages about the Bahamas. The pilot-boat *Georgiana*, in the lighthouse service, was lost on the 23d ult. at Neck's Harbor, the crew escaping with their lives. There were lying at the same place, aground, sixteen vessels, some of them complete wrecks. Several vessels were seen to pass without masts, and the island looked as if there had been an extensive conflagration.

The *Manhattan*, from Vera Cruz, arrived this morning, but the news from Mexico is of no great importance.

The *Mexican Times*, in its issue of the 27th ult., mentions the increasing immigration of citizens of the United States to that country. A Mr. Wood had rented for six years two large estates near the Rio Verde, in the Department of San Luis Potosi, for the cultivation of cotton, which grows excellently in that district.

During the journey of the Emperor to Yucatan the Empress would remain at Puebla and in the neighborhood.

Complaints are made at Monterey of the dullness of trade and the want of safety from the guerrillas, even near the capital of the department.

On the 4th inst. the Vera Cruz diligence was attacked between Potrero and Sal-si-puedes, at a place called Encinal. There were four passengers, one of whom attempted to defend himself, and paid with his life for his temerity; another passenger and a lady, (the wife of the party who was killed), were wounded. The robbers were from twenty-five to thirty in number, and fired above twenty times upon the vehicle. A portion of the mail was captured by them. The passenger who was killed was an Italian.

The diligence from Jalapa to Puebla was robbed on the 28th ult. by five bad characters, between Tecamachalco and San Antonio, who took away the baggage of most of the passengers.

Col. Mendez executed, at Uruapan, Gens. Arteaga and Salazar, and three others who held the rank of Colonel; the remaining twenty-six officers and subalterns were prisoners at Patzcuaro. Col. Mendez had since left Morelia in pursuit of Riva Palacio and Ronda, who had returned to Tacambaro. It was not known at Morelia whether a fight had taken place.

Varela, the commanding officer of Penjamo, whilst in pursuit of some bands of robbers, as the Imperialists style them, was beaten and hung at the *rancho* of Tres Mesquites, by a guerrilla chieftain named Olmos, who was levying contributions in the neighborhood of Villachuato.

The Imperial forces at San Juan del Rio had left in pursuit of Ugalde, who had been a terror to the estate owners in that neighborhood.

It was reported in Mexico City that Señor Escudero was about to resign his place of Minister of Justice.

The Empress had left the capital and was hourly expected at Vera Cruz.

A Mr. Numa Dousdebes had been authorized by an Imperial decree to organize in Paris a colonization company, to consist of French immigrants and Spaniards of the Province of Biscay, in lands situated between Soto la Marina and Matamoras. Also, Mr. Stanley Keeling has been authorized to establish a line of mail steamers between New-York and Vera Cruz, touching at Havana both ways. LARA.

THE FRONTIER GOLD FIELDS.

The Precious Metal on our Eastern Borders—What has been Seen and What has been Found—Prospecting by Scientific Men and Practical Miners—Our Interest in the Enterprise.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Quebec, Friday, Nov. 10.

As many gentlemen in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, as well as some other American cities, have already invested in the new gold fields of Lower Canada, it will no doubt be interesting to many of your readers to know the progress making and the actual state of development in this region.

Geologists describe a great mineral belt as extending from North Carolina to Canada, varying in its character in different parts and carrying gold in several places. The first indications of the precious metal in these northern regions seem to be in Vermont, but I am not sufficiently posted as to its value there to give any reliable information in regard to it. Its first appearance in Canada in a workable shape seems to be in the Township of Ascot, near Sherbrooke, where at least one mine is being established with good prospects of success by the "Golconda" Company, of New-York. They have had very good assays, and in specimens of their ore, at the office of the company in Broad-street, visible gold may be detected. Considerable development has been made at the mine, and I believe the machinery for quartz crushing is about to be put up. A short distance from it another company has been formed, whose office is in Nassau-street, New-York, but I do not know what their prospects are. The gold formation does not seem, however, to crop out to any great breadth in this locality, whatever may be its value in a few places, copper being the prevailing mineral in this part, of which I believe there are many valuable deposits. Continuing on the course of the belt, about northeast, much of the intervening space being but little explored, a direct line would bring us to the Chaudiere in about 70 miles, and here, manifestly, is the chief outcrop of the auriferous lodes and the greatest deposits of alluvial gold.

The Chaudiere River and its southeasterly tributaries take their rise along the height of land which forms the boundary between the United States and Canada, and the main stream, flowing to the east of north, falls into the St. Lawrence seven or eight miles above Quebec. The auriferous region commences about the Parish of St. Marie, from thirty to forty miles up the Kennebec road from Quebec, and from this upward gold is found on the main river and all its tributaries. The old Kennebec road passes first up the east bank of the Chaudiere to its junction with its chief tributary, the Du Loup, thence some distance up the east bank of the Du Loup, and crossing the boundary line, leads down to Skowhegan, in the State of Maine. The lower part of the Chaudiere Valley is thickly settled by French Canadians, and there is a strip of settlement all the way through by the Kennebec road, but all the country on the upper waters of the Chaudiere and its tributaries, on either side, is unsettled, and densely wooded. The gold belt is here over fifty miles wide, extending from the Parish of St. Marie, as above, on the north, to several miles within the State of Maine on the south, the high lands forming the international boundary having lately been found to contain some of the richest quartz veins. This brief geographical description seems desirable, because I have frequently been asked whether the Chaudiere gold region was not among the mountains to the north of Quebec, whereas it lies along the international boundary, and is easily accessible in two days from New-York, by rail to Quebec, and a good country road up the Chaudiere, or by Skowhegan, in the State of Maine.

The geological formation is said to be very much like that of California, which differs considerably from that of Colorado and the other interior mining territories. The quartz is exceedingly abundant, and the general course of the veins (as I believe in all other gold fields) is from about southwest to northeast. The Kennebec road crosses the gold belt nearly at right angles to the course of the veins, and hence every development in the quartz along this road is on a separate and distinct lode, and therefore affords a fair average indication of the richness, or otherwise, of the country for some distance on each side.

Before adverting to the recent operations, however, I would refer to the fact that the discoveries on the Chaudiere seemed of so much importance that a Parliamentary committee investigated the subject last Spring. The evidence then obtained had reference chiefly to the alluvial "diggings," which appear to have been very rich in some parts, especially on the small stream, the Gilbert, in the Seigniory of Vandreuil, now more generally spoken of under the name of the Seignior De Lery, where it appears that from $100,000 to $260,000 in gold had been obtained by the rudest method of mining from a few acres of land. Other places, chiefly on the Famine and the Du Loup and their tributaries, on the main Chaudiere, the Stafford Brook, &c., were said to afford equally good indications, by the miners and prospectors who were examined by the committee; but there appears, up to that time, to have been but very little knowledge acquired of the character or productiveness of the quartz, beyond the general fact that it was auriferous, and must have been the source of the alluvial gold, and hence that there must be some of it very rich. Some fair assays had indeed been obtained from isolated specimens, and detached pieces had been found of the very richest character; but, in fact, no effort seems to have been made to determine the paying character of the quartz up to that time.

It was only in the month of August last that some discoveries were made that caused a general search for gold-bearing quartz, and the following is about as much as can be learned on a cursory trip through by the Kennebec Road.

Commencing on the De Leyy Seigniory, about fifty miles from Quebec, Mr. Coman, agent of the De Lery Company of New-York, has made a number of openings on the quartz lodes, and a gentleman from Boston lately took average specimens from two places, which were assayed by Prof. Hayes, of Boston, one from twenty feet below the surface giving gold $77 56 and silver $2 55—in all, $80 11 to the ton; and the other, from a depth of five feet, giving gold $70 95, silver $2 09—in all, $73 04 to the ton. I did not learn the precise location of these lodes, nor do I know what assays the De Lery Company have got themselves.

THE KILGOOR LODE,

so called from the person who has been first to develop it, is on high ground, within one mile of the alluvial diggings that have proved so profitable on the Gilbert. A shaft is being sunk twenty-four feet wide, cutting across the lode, which is of that width. On assay, the quartz has yielded from $50 to $100 and upward to the ton. An opening made on the same vein, on the bank of the Gilbert, gave equally favorable results, and it has been traced back through the Seigniory into the township of Cranbourne. Mr. Michel, an officer lately sent up under the direction of Sir Wm. Logan, has been collecting specimens, which he has sent to the Geological Survey at Montreal for assay. He has also made rough assays on the ground, and, I am informed by a gentleman who lately saw him there, that he thinks the lode may be safely reckoned upon to yield from $50 to $60 to the ton.

THE RIGG LODE,

about two miles or more further up the Kennebec road, also on elevated ground, is not so wide as the Kilgoor, and has thin seams of slate running parallel with and dividing the quartz. Specimens, on assay, have yielded as high as $136 to the ton, and Mr. Michel, I am informed, puts the probable yield, as on the other, at $50 to $60 to the ton; but some think it much richer, as visible gold is quite frequent at a depth of 20 feet, that being the extent to which the miners have as yet reached. The quartz is full of iron rust, or hydrated peroxide of iron. No doubt when the undecomposed sulphurets are reached the quartz will be found much richer. The vein has been opened at two places, about a quarter of a mile apart.

THE JERSEY POINT LODES,

about seven miles further up, are the next on which shafts are being sunk—one by Capt. Nason, of Boston, near the road, on the east side of the Du Loup, and another, two or three miles to the southwest, near the Stafford Brook, by a party of gentlemen from Detroit. This party, consisting of the Mayor, Mr. Barker, Mr. Hall, Mr. Harding and others, have been off and on prospecting all Summer, and, for the last two months or more have had their own assayer with them. They have, indeed, done more to explore the auriferous region than any other Americans—more, even, than any Canadians, except, perhaps, Dr. Reed, of Quebec, Mr. Dawson, of Three Rivers, and one of the Russell's of the hotel here. I cannot state the actual result of their assays, as parties looking for land to purchase are not likely to tell; but it would appear that they are satisfied, as I believe they have secured the land, no doubt at a considerable price, as Dr. Reed, from whom they purchase, knows its value. As for Capt. Nason, he assays for himself, being an old California miner, and as he has purchased the mining right on the land covering the vein he is developing, he is no doubt satisfied as to its value.

THE METGERMETTE LODES,

about eleven miles further up the Kennebec road, are the next that have been tested. No shafts have been sunk to any depth, but the Du Loup Company, of Boston, have recently had a number of assays made by Prof. Hayes, of that city, yielding as follows: From the *Fenton Lode*, near the new hotel, a *selected* surface specimen yielded gold $54 05, silver $1 67 ($55 72) to the ton. From same lode, an *average surface* specimen, gold $40 51, silver $1 27 ($41 78) to the ton. Several other assays of surface ore from veins in the vicinity, gave respectively $49 76, $31 28, $27 87, $16 55 and $10 13 to the ton. Since then Prof. Hind, Provincial Geologist of New-Brunswick, has examined the locality, and I have seen a letter from him detailing the results. He made rough assays of the quartz from a number of veins, and found gold in remunerative quantities.

THE KEMPT STREAM LODES,

a few miles further on, have been tested by the Reciprocity Company, of New-York, quartz from a few feet below the surface, assayed at the mint, Philadelphia, giving $33 to the ton, while at the depth of 20 feet visible gold is found.

THE BOUNDARY LINE LODES.

It was the discovery of gold in the quartz in this section, in August last, that gave rise to an excitement on the subject that has led to the operations now in progress in sinking shafts and general exploration of the quartz veins. The Detroit party, already mentioned, after prospecting the quartz in this locality for a length of time, have secured some land, and as some of them are experienced Californians, and they have taken full time to investigate the subject, no doubt they have found enough to justify the outlay, as some of the party have remained and gone to work with great spirit sinking shafts, while others have gone home to arrange for getting up machinery as fast as possible.

Capt. Nason's lode, beyond the boundary, is on the Kennebec Road, in the State of Maine, about 2½ miles from the boundary line, and near where the gold-bearing rocks dive under a more recent formation. I do not know to what extent it has been developed, but Capt. Nason thinks highly of it, and has purchased the land with a view to early operations.

THE LODES ON THE FAMINE.

Operations on this stream (which is considered one of the best in the auriferous region) are at some distance up the river, and being thus off the Kennebec road, are less open to the public eye. I understand, however, that the agent of a company in Portland or Boston, who acquired lands there a short time ago, has recently gone up with a party to sink a shaft on a quartz lode, from which they had already obtained specimens which yielded well upon assay. The point at which they intend to operate would be intersected by the line of the Rigg Lode, which runs up the Famine River, cutting it obliquely.

Kilgoor and Rigg, with their associates, are exerting themselves to get up crushing-mills, and, I believe, have succeeded in making arrangements to that effect, a company having been got up, I think in Newark, N. J., and the capital realized to work the Rigg Lode, while the other, I think, has been taken in Boston. Capt. Nason has also gone to Boston for machinery, so that with the Detroit party there seems to be at least four crushing-mills certain to go up immediately. The De Lery Company, of New-York, are also said to be preparing to erect one or more mills in the Spring, but their property being extensive, they are prospecting well before deciding on the best points. The Reciprocity Company, of New-York, seem to have determined on trying the alluvial diggings first, and have constructed some extensive works; but, as they have not been completed in time, they will be unable to test them fully this season. Large hydraulic works cannot, of course, be carried on in Winter, though evidence was given before the Parliamentary Committee that individual miners, burrowing in the bank beyond the reach of frost, were very successful. The quartz can, however, be worked in Winter as well as in Summer. It may at first seem strange that there has not been a greater influx of miners, as a rich strike, like that made on the Gilbert, would have induced a rush to the diggings in any of our mineral territories; but the different circumstances readily account for it, as the miners had only temporary leases, and the Reciprocity Company, now owning the property where the chief operations were in progress, have taken it into their own hands. This is only one instance to show how the proprietary interest, which may work for the best after a certain degree of development has been attained, tends to check a sudden influx of independent miners. Many are, however, quietly prospecting and purchasing before the value of their discoveries are known. There has lately been a party from London, England, buying up considerable quantities of land from the settlers, but I suppose a knowledge of this gold field has not been very generally disseminated on the other side of the Atlantic as yet. When it does become known, it will no doubt give rise to a good deal of speculation there, the facilities of access, the cheapness of labor and the abundance of supplies available being great inducements. Its proximity to New-York, however, will give our capitalists a great advantage; and, should the result of future developments at all equal the prospects so far obtained, as there seems no reason to doubt, a vast interest must necessarily grow up on the Chaudiere within a very short period.

Affairs in Nova Scotia.

From the Montreal *Gazette* we learn that Gen Williams arrived at Halifax by the *Cuba*, and was forthwith sworn in Lieutenant-Governor with all due ceremony. He received a complimentary address from the Mayor of Halifax, who expressed satisfaction that a distinguished Nova Scotian had been chosen for the post of Lieutenant-Governor. His Excellency ordered the following dispatch to be published in the official *Gazette*. It is important as marking the desire of the Imperial Government to show how thoroughly in earnest they are in urging on confederation, in having it everywhere understood to be their policy:

Downing-street, 26th Sept., 1865.

Sir: I have received the Queen's permission to offer you the Government of Nova Scotia. It is proposed that you shall be regularly appointed as Lieutenant-Governor in succession to Sir Richard MacDonnell. But as he has been appointed to Hong Kong expressly on the ground that the declared policy of Her Majesty's Government will, if successful, lead to the abolition of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, it would evidently be inconsistent with that policy to appoint in his place another Lieutenant-Governor in the ordinary way. The temporary administration is likely to last longer than it would be desirable for it to be held by an officer having other duties, since, on the most favorable supposition, the Act of the Union of the British North American Provinces could not receive the royal assent till late in the next session of the Imperial Parliament. If I had been required to tender advice to Her Majesty on the subject of an ordinary succession, I should, in all probability, have named some gentleman, who, having already served faithfully under this department, had acquired a claim to favorable notice. If I have submitted the name of a distinguished native of Nova Scotia, whose feelings are warmly identified with the welfare of the province, I am sure this choice will be felt to be an evidence of the sincere desire of Her Majesty's Government to promote that welfare; while I wish it to be understood that you will consequently expect to hold it, not for the usual period of six years, but only for such shorter period as may be convenient to Her Majesty's Government. I am sure that Her Majesty's Government could not more show to the people of Nova Scotia their sincere desire to promote the welfare of the province than by electing you to fill the office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
EDWARD CARDWELL.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fenwick Williams, K. C. B.

The *Witness*, of 16th, gives the following items of military movements:

"The detachment from the battalion of Chasseurs Canadiens that have been ordered to the Niagara frontier, have been on pay since yesterday, being held in readiness to leave here to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, for Toronto, whence they will go forward by steamer to Niagara, C. W. A small advance party, under Sergt. Brault, left this morning. A French-Canadian volunteer company from Quebec will arrive in Montreal to-morrow morning, and join the Chasseurs, when the whole will be placed under the command of Major Cinq Mars.

Last night twenty men of the Sixtieth Rifles, under command of Ensign Turner, with a sergeant and a corporal, left this city for London, C. W.

Appointment.—Major Hill, of the First or Prince of Wales Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the five companies of volunteers to be stationed on the western frontier, and left last evening for Windsor, C. W."

Letter from Gen. Sherman.

The following letter has been received in San Francisco:

Headquarters Middle Division of Mississippi,
St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26, 1865.

Mrs. L. B. Stoddard, San Francisco, California:

Dear Madam: In looking over the many things that have accumulated in my hands, and now for the first time coming to light by reason of my arranging a household, I find a valuable photographic album of the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln and of the Senate of the United States, with your letter of January 12, 1865. From this I see the album is a present from the ladies of the Christian Commission of San Francisco, and I fear I have heretofore failed to acknowledge its receipt. Though late now, I hope you will see in the past reasons why I should be pardoned for a seeming neglect, and you will now accept my sincere thanks for so valuable a memento of the good will of my old neighbors of San Francisco. Though separated by half a continent, I feel sure that you rejoice with me that we are still one nation, one people, with a common history and a common future; and if I have been in the remotest degree instrumental in so glorious a result, I feel amply repaid, and beg to assure my fellow-citizens on the golden shores of the Pacific that in struggling with rebellion and anarchy here I was ever sustained by the knowledge that your welfare was bound to us by that common link that makes our national life so precious to us all. I know the Christian Commission of San Francisco will continue forever to encourage all to persevere in the good work till the fame of our general government will be synonymous with that of stability and justice. With great respect, I am your servant.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Jewellers, says *Galignani*, will soon have a new artificial stone at their disposal, thanks to a discovery recently made by M. Pelouze, the well-known chemist. In nature, mineralogists give the name of aventurine to a sort of brownish-red quartz, interspersed with brilliant metallic points; but a happy imitation of this stone was discovered at Venice during the middle ages by an accident, a workman having by some mistake let some copper filings fall into a crucible containing colored glass in a state of fusion. For a long time the process remained a secret; in those days chemists were very careful not to let anything connected with their laboratories transpire, and used to leave their secrets to their heirs by will. Such precautions would be utterly useless in our days, modern chemistry having unravelled all the old mysteries, and effectually rendered all future ones impossible. MM. Fremy and Clemandot many years ago obtained beautiful specimens of aventurine by heating a mixture of 300 parts of pounded glass 40 parts of protoxide of copper, and 80 parts of oxide of iron from a blacksmith's forge, and letting the composition cool very slowly. M. Pelouze's new aventurine vies in lustre with the finest specimens of Venice, and is much harder than the latter, since it will cut glass. M. Pelouze's formula is as follows: 250 parts of sand, 100 parts of carbonate of soda, 50 of carbonate of lime, and 40 of bichromate of potash. The glass obtained from this mixture contains from six to seven per cent. of oxide of chromium, about half of which is combined with the glass, the other half being free under the form of sparkling needles contained within the mass. The jewelers who have already seen this new artificial aventurine, and tried it, have declared that it constitutes an important addition to their supply of imitation stones.

A local Spanish journal publishes an account of the seizure, for debt, of a railway train on the Spanish frontier. It appears from the published statement that certain extensive iron manufacturers obtained a judgment in the Commercial Court of Paris against the North of Spain Railway Company for £4,000. They applied through their law officer at the Paris office for payment, but were answered that there were no funds there belonging to the North of Spain. The Paris *huissier* then forwarded the judgment to a colleague at Bayonne, who, knowing that the trains belonging to the Northern Spain Railway Company passed the frontier to arrive at Hendaye, obtained assistance and seized a train composed of six traveling carriages besides the locomotive and tender. The whole was placed under the care of a Lieutenant of the Customs Corps, legally appointed as officer of the court above. The company at once telegraphed to their agents in Paris announcing the seizure, and the following day the amount of the judgment was paid. A telegram was immediately transmitted to the officer at Hendaye in charge of the train, and then only was it permitted to continue its journey to Spain.

The Lahore *Chronicle* contains an account of a great flood in the Punjaub. At Jhelum, from a day and a night's continuous down-pour, the river rose to an unprecedented height, bursting the bunds and overflowing places which it had never been known to overflow before. Indeed, so destructive was its fury that it subsided only after having left Jhelum little short of a complete wreck. At Goojrat the destruction was equally great. The surcharged hill torrents burst upon the station with irrepressible fury, and the waters of a nullah cleaved for themselves a new career across country to overwhelm the devoted place. The "assembly" sounded; the Sepoy lines fell with a crash, burying four men; and the officers of the station made for the gaol, wading breast-deep. The prisoners were removed, and paraded between the barrack-lines, and were guarded by the officers, who had to stand during the night up to their waists in water—pelted by the fugitive *débris* of the falling gaol; and the civil surgeon lost his house and 5,000 rupees, and is dependent on his brother officers for wherewithal to clothe himself.

A Florence correspondent writes: "Poor Giuglini is no more. A letter from Fano brings up the sad news of his death in the lunatic asylum at Pesaro. He was reduced to a condition of utter idiocy, and has never given the slightest hope that his recovery might be effected. The corpse was conveyed on the 13th, the day following his disease, to Fano, his native place, where but two years ago he had been received with rapturous applause by his townspeople. A few days before his death the King had granted an annual pension of 450f. to his son, who is receiving his education in a military college."

A letter from Rome of the 17th ult. says: "Never, perhaps, at this season were there so few strangers in Rome as there are at present. The rooms are all swept and garnished, the feast-chamber is prepared, but the guests have not arrived. This, in a great measure, depends on the ignorant or interested would-be authorities on the one side of the frontier, and the farcical regulations on the other, all of which together obtrude the tones of cholera on the traveler, which has the effect of retarding his movements, if not of turning him back altogether."

The *Journal de la Savoie* says: "The season of tourists is now decidedly over. Letters from Chamounix state that snow covers all the mountain tops. The list of travelers published gives a total of 11,789, or about 1,500 more than last year. The *Abeille* estimates at 1,200,000f. the sum left in the country by excursionists; about one-third of them from England."

The improvements of Paris continue on the same extensive scale, and in all directions demolitions and new constructions meet the eye. The Grand Opera on the Boulevards is rapidly rising, and already presents an imposing appearance. A large number of new churches, which savour of a middle age Italian architecture, are studding the city with their elegant domes.

The *Franche Comté* states that a phenomenon very unusual in that country was recently observed at Besancon. A violent detonation was heard underground, and the earth was twice shaken. The oscillations were in the direction from southwest to northeast, and were perceived by many persons, who were roused from their beds. No accident was caused by the convulsion.

In Burgundy a hare has been shot, between whose ears a horny protuberance, some inches long, was discovered, the specimen being now forwarded to the museum in the Jardin des Plantes. Such leporine unicorns are not unknown in natural history.

There are now 27,561 Generals and officers, and 1,076,124 soldiers in the Russian army, with 3,286 officers on the retired list. Reckoning only the troops which can readily be put under arms, the infantry comprises 685,572 men; cavalry, 45,275; artillery, 50,976; engineers, 15,801.

Le Nord says that in a room in the Tuileries there is still preserved a bookcase with the books which formed Prince Louis Napoleon's library at Ham.

Of the 36,864,678 people in France at the last census, 88 per cent. resided in the departments in which they were born. There were only 316,582 Frenchmen living abroad.

The Italian Minister of Grace and Justice has drawn up a new bill for the suppression of religious corporations, which will be brought into Parliament early in the new session.

The remains of a Roman bridge have been discovered near Goblentz, on the left side of the bed of the Moselle, close to the bridge of Baudouin.

Gen. McClellan, the Dresden journals state, intends to take up his residence for the Winter in that city.

The Cholera in Paris.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Dr. T. W. Evans, now, and for many years, dentist to the family of His Imperial Majesty, Louis Napoleon:

Paris, Nov. 3, 1865.

Dear Doctor: Yours of the date July last I received just as I was leaving for Carlsbad, where I went to recruit all Summer. * * * * * * * *

There has been a great deal of illness in Paris. The cholera influence has been everywhere felt, but I am happy to say that epidemic is now disappearing with the cold that now has come upon us. The Autumn has been so very lovely, warm and dry until the last of October, every one wished for wet and cold to chase away the fearful disease which had panic-stricken all Europe. I never knew the cholera to be less dangerous and fatal, and never was it more dreaded. Persons made up their minds it was a fearful plague. This only increased the disease. But it has never been at any time so fatal as in '49-'54. Those years we scarcely heard it spoke of, yet it was frightful.

Yours most sincerely,
THOMAS W. EVANS.

Execution of Indians.

The St. Paul *Press* thus describes the late execution at Fort Snelling of the two Indians, Tah-ta-chah-manne, *alias* Medicine Bottle, and Shakopee, *alias* Little Six, sentenced upon the charge of participation in the massacre of 1862: "Their apparent indifference to the fate which awaited them was truly astonishing. Unless interrupted by interrogatories, or called upon to perform their devotions by their spiritual advisers, they appeared to manifest no concern whatever at what was transpiring. They sat there looking as unconcerned as when we saw them two or three months ago, and puffing away at their pipes as though their days on earth were yet unnumbered. As soon as the bodies were cut down a great yell went up from the crowd, and such expressions as 'how are you Pennsylvania Quakers,' 'how are you Massachusetts philanthropists,' and other like exclamations could be heard on every side."

The M. & E. R. R.—The Morris & Essex Railroad is now fairly open from the Delaware to the Hudson. Last night the first coal train passed the whole length of the road and will probably be followed by others immediately. It is contemplated to commence running, at an early day, through passenger trains, from Phillipsburgh to Hoboken, but the arrangements are not as yet completed. We understand that a late train will be run to South Orange in a week or two, in order to accommodate those who wish to attend the places of amusement in New-York.—*Newark Advertiser*, Nov. 16.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 19, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Baltimore *Sun*, says of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that there are now over 7,000 persons employed in the various departments. All the double track on the main stem from the Monocacy to North Mountain, and on the western end of the road that had been destroyed during the war, is now replaced, and much more double track and sidelings have been added, between Ellicott's Mills and Martinsburgh. Large workshops at Martinsburgh, Harper's Ferry, and other points, are in rapid course of construction. The average amount of coal brought to that city by the company reaches the extraordinary figure of 70,000 tons per month. The freight trains from the West number seven or eight every twenty-four hours, and these are filled with all the products of the West and Southwest.

Accounts from the Oil District of Tennessee indicate that it may rival that of Pennsylvania. It is on Eagle Creek, near Obey River, on the Kentucky border. Oil in considerable quantities have been found within thirty feet of the surface. Geologists and oil men are rushing in to make examinations and are delighted with the prospects. Large quantities of land have been leased or purchased, and boring is going on in various places. Among those attracted by the reports of oil is Major-Gen. THOMAS, who has leased a piece of territory where there is an oil spring, and will bore for oil at once. The facilities for getting oil to market from this region are very good.

The emigration returns for Canada, showing the number of emigrants who arrived at the port of Quebec, from the opening of navigation to the 1st of November have just been published. With regard to steerage passengers, the returns are as follow: From England, 7,343; Ireland, 4,227; Scotland, 2,366; Germany, 1,408; Norway and Sweden, 3,378. Total, 18,722—being 1,001 more than in the corresponding period of last year. The destination of these passengers is stated as follows: Eastern Townships, 129; Montreal, 1,102; central districts, 425; Toronto, 727; west of Toronto, 785. The total for Canada, 3,460 are set down. For the United States, 12,046 are set down.

The first sod of the European and North American Railway, connecting Maine and New-Brunswick, was turned on the 9th inst. The road will place all the railway communications of the United States and Canada in connection with Halifax by a shorter, easier, more populated, and in respect to climate, a much better line than any which has yet been surveyed. The occasion was graced by the presence of the Ex-Premier and of the present Premier of New-Brunswick. The contract has been awarded to the Maine Company, who have undertaken the construction of the railroad in the State of Maine.

The Galveston *News*, of the 1st, says: "Immense quantities of cotton are accumulating at Millican, the terminus of the Central Railroad. The country back of Millican, especially the Port Sullivan neighborhood, has raised a fine crop of cotton, and we learn that the freedmen there are doing better than in some localities. We hear of two on a plantation near Port Sullivan who gathered 775 pounds of cotton in half a day.

All the property in the hands of the Freedmen's Bureau in Northern Mississippi has been restored to the owners, but the restoration does not affect unexpired leases, or invalidate the right of the government to seize and confiscate the same property by due process of law, nor does it recognize the right of the owner to claim damages or back rents.

Col. FRANCISCO CHAVER is the delegate from the Territory of New-Mexico. He is a native of the Territory, and his father was Governor under the Mexican Government. He was elected by a majority of about 4,000. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the First New-Mexican Volunteers, under Col. KIT CARSON.

The military district of Western Kentucky has been broken up. All the brigade organizations in the department have been discontinued, and all the commanding officers of regiments and posts have been ordered to report forthwith to Brevet Major-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS.

It is stated that propositions have been made by parties to purchase the property of the United States in Worcester, known as the Dale Hospital, and to convert the same into a permanent home for the disabled soldiers of the different regiments and organizations of Massachusetts.

The telegraph line was completed from Galveston to San Antonio on the 29th ult., and through messages sent and received. The lines in Texas are all owned and managed by the Southwestern Telegraph Company.

It having been announced semi-officially that a State Convention would soon be called by Gov. HAMILTON, the Texas papers are discussing the course to be pursued as to amendments of the existing constitution.

It is reported, on the authority of the Vicksburgh *Herald*, that Gen. HOWARD considers the condition of affairs in the Southern States not sufficiently promising to justify him in recommending the withdrawal of the Freedmen's Bureau.

A correspondent at Key West reports the burning of a large ship, name unknown, off the Florida coast on the 6th inst. The crew probably escaped in their boats. It is thought that the ship was laden with cotton.

The Mayor of Galena has commenced suit against Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, M. C., United States Marshal JONES, of Illinois, and other prominent Republicans, for causing his arrest and imprisonment as a sympathizer with rebellion.

Dr. LIVINGSTON, the African explorer, is in Bombay. The Doctor is about to engage in another exploring expedition into the interior of Africa, and has gone to Bombay for the purpose of making some preliminary preparations.

Last night some friends in Washington gave Speaker COLFAX the honor of a serenade. Of course Mr. COLFAX made a speech in acknowledgment, and it was a manly, patriotic utterance, worthy of the occasion and of the man.

Detective BAKER, of the War Department, indicted for irregularities in connection with applications for pardon, has given bail and is released. The trial is set down for the second Tuesday in December.

We publish this morning a list of recently adjudicated prize cases, which is of great interest to the brave boys of our Navy who carried the old flag through fire and storm to victory and peace.

The Ursuline sisterhood in Quebec has lost its oldest member, the venerable Mother ELIZABETH. Deceased was in her seventy-fourth year, and was a sister of the Hon. LOUIS FISET.

The New-Orleans *Times* professes to have secret information to the effect that if MAXIMILIAN does not get out of Mexico before Christmas, Uncle Sam will have something serious to say.

Mr. TIMOTHY WARREN ANGLIN has resigned his seat in the Executive Government of New-Brunswick. A difference of opinion upon railway matters is said to be the cause of the change in the Ministry.

The Tunisian Ambassadors were formally received in Boston yesterday by the Mayor of that city. During the day the Ambassadors and suite visited the Navy-yard and Fort Warren.

We learn from San Francisco that news has been received from the whalers in the Arctic Sea to the 10th of September. Nothing was said about the *Shenandoah*.

Mr. PIERRE CARME has declined to complete the billiard match with KAVANAGH, and has consequently paid forfeit.

It is reported that JOHN ROSS has been deposed as Chief of the Cherokee Nation, and that DOWNING is his successor.

A Toronto paper of Friday says a negro boy was kidnapped by an American at Cornwall some days since, for what purpose has not transpired.

Judge SWAN, of Mississippi, has declared unconstitutional the action of the Legislature of that State in abolishing the Cotton Court.

The Mississippi Legislature has adopted a memorial to the President, praying him to remove the United States troops from that State.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, is about to visit Europe. He has delegated the duties of his office to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The oratorio of "Judas Maccabæus" is to be brought out by the Handel and Hayda Society of Boston.

The United States Telegraph Company is rapidly pushing its lines to St. Joseph, Mo., Omaha and Denver City.

T. BUCHANAN READ has gone to New-Orleans to paint a portrait of Major-Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gen. GRANT confined himself yesterday to a quiet visit to Astoria, spending the greater part of the day with his old townsman, CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq. Returning to his hotel during the afternoon, he received several visitors. In the evening he dined with Major-Gen. STRONG, and afterward visited the Century Club, enjoying their hospitalities until a late hour. The reception to the General at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, to-morrow evening, promises to be a grand affair.

The New-York branch of the American Temperance Alliance held its half-yearly meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Cooper Institute. Fully three thousand children were present, and the meeting was in everyway a success. Speeches were made by those identified with the cause of temperance, and the children sang several temperance glees and patriotic songs. Mayor WOOD, of Brooklyn, presided.

The name of GIDEON TUCKER is mentioned as the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the New-York Assembly.

The Municipal Election.

> "As yet no candidates have even been indicated as likely to receive the 'Union' nominations, so that we cannot be plausibly accused of personal antipathy to any when we say that we shall do our best for HECKER and O'GORMAN, and for the local nominees of the Citizens' Association if they shall prove as upright and capable as these."—*Tribune.*

Before "candidates were indicated" by the Union State Convention, the *Tribune* promised to do "its best" for Comptroller ROBINSON, the Democratic nominee, announcing, in anticipation, his election by 300,000 majority. But the election over, and the Comptroller beaten by 30,000 majority, no journal was more jubilant over the result than the *Tribune*.

So, too, in regard to the Seventh Senate District, where the *Tribune* deprecated a Union nomination, and espoused the cause of a stump candidate. But here, too, fidelity was rewarded with success. We elected not only a Republican, but an honest man.

We all know that the Republican party has to encounter an overwhelming majority when the Democratic party is united. But in municipal elections, unanimity among our opponents is not always attainable. Indeed, collisions of interest may create divisions so formidable and so irreconcilable, as to render the success of either Democratic faction impossible.

The course of duty and wisdom on the part of Republicans is to await developments—to abide our time. It may chance that the selection of a capable, upright and popular candidate would result in giving the city a Republican Mayor.

There seeps, however, in the mind of the *Tribune*, an insuperable difficulty. All the virtue resides in the Democratic party; or, if not exclusively in that party, it is all divided between that party and the "Citizens' Association." It is not in the power of the Republican party to present candidates acceptable to the *Tribune*.

But the *Tribune* is not content with urging the demoralization of the Republican party. It attributes unworthy motives to those who desire to preserve its integrity:

> "Hence, we are to have Union primaries, a Union City Convention, and Union nominees—for every place—run not (generally) to be elected, but to secure the election of the fore-ordained favorites of 'the Ring.'"

This denunciation is sufficiently comprehensive and explicit. What would the *Tribune* say of the justice of assuming that *its* object in sustaining outside nominees is to elect FERNANDO WOOD?

We claim to be as earnest as the *Tribune* in favor of municipal reform. We have, in common with our fellow-citizens, an abiding interest in the question, and a deep conviction that things cannot go on long or far as they are without reform. But we do not "see it" in the disorganization of our own party, or in the adoption, arbitrarily, of the candidates of factions, however speciously presented.

The *Tribune* is pledged to do "its best" to elect Mr. O'GORMAN Counsel to the Corporation. If Mr. O'GORMAN is the *only* honest man in the city perhaps it would be our duty to support him. We confess, however, to a predeliction against candidates who, during the struggle for the government and Union, were against both. This is a weakness, perhaps, but the *Tribune* must indulge us in it. We intend, for some time to come, to prefer men for honorable positions who were for and with the country in its trial for life. Mr. O'GORMAN, while enjoying, in their fullest fruition, all the advantages and blessings of good govment, threw his talents and his influence in favor of rebellion. He did not, like GUSTAVUS SMITH and Capt. LOVELL, FERNANDO WOOD's city officials, go into the rebel army, but he remained here making Copperhead speeches and voting for Copperhead candidates for Governor and President. Let Union men, before voting for the *Tribune's* candidate, refresh their memories with the perusal of Mr. O'GORMAN's sentiments, uttered during the war. The following are extracts from his speech at Albany, Oct. 3, 1862:

> "Shall the Great Republic live or die? * * * In your hands is its solution. Let me tell you wherein, as I think, is its chief danger, and where lies the path of safety. * * * A party has of late years crept into power, bent on making its will the law of all the States, *a party determined to crush and trample on all rights, no matter how sacred or time-honored, that stand in the way of its desire. A party reckless, lawless, anarchical, revolutionary and fanatical; filled with the light of one idea, and blind as to all else.* * * * *The first effect of the accession of this party to power in the councils of the nation has been civil war.* It is comparatively immaterial to discuss now from which side the provocation began, or which struck the first blow. * * * Let history adjudge on whose head the responsibility of this *hideous disaster* should rest.
>
> We have given this party in power our men and our money to bring it to a successful conclusion. *They have failed—egregiously, disgracefully failed.* * * * The civil war now waging in the South is, in my mind, by no means the worst calamity; what most appals me is the silent, stealthy, steady, persistent inroad on the liberties of the sovereign States of the North. It is there I think the life of the Republic is most imperilled. * * * * * *
>
> I say it is to test a theory that all this ruin has been brought on us. The Abolition party avow their determination to wage war against the Southern States until the existing relations between the white and black races in these States shall have been utterly destroyed. * * * What is it all, from beginning to end, but an experiment at the best, of doubtful advantage, and at the most *involving utter ruinous failure, and is it wise, in order to test this doubtful experiment for improving the condition of the blacks in the South, to trample on the rights, exhaust the resources, and waste the lives of the millions of white men at the North and South, East and West, and unhinge and destroy the whole mechanism of the republic. The thing is monstrous: the project has in it all the symptoms of insanity. It is actually insanity.*"

In 1864, Mr. O'GORMAN took the stump for MCCLELLAN and SEYMOUR. We cull the following extracts from his speeches. The first has peculiar significance:

> [*Reported in the New-York News, Nov. 5, 1864.*]
>
> "When the sun sets on Monday next, the question will be decided whether this shall continue to be a republic, and whether we shall or shall not be freemen."

When that "sun" went down, its departing rays encircled a gloriously triumphant REPUBLIC. That auspicious result was achieved in spite of the malign efforts of Mr. O'GORMAN in favor of an inglorious peace and a severed Union.

Mr. O'GORMAN then reiterates a vile calumny against our martyr President:

> "That is ABRAHAM LINCOLN. That, I suppose, was one of his jokes. It is no joke. I do not think it is proper that one man should hold the two seemingly anomalous positions—the chief of all the jesters and the President of the United States—at the same time. *But Abraham Lincoln made one joke too much. There is a scene that is brought up before me. The field of Antietam was fought, and there lay the wrecks of war all around. There lay the bodies of the heroes of the North and South stiff and stark, side by side; and a party of statesmen rode gaily in among them, and one of them, turning to his boon companion, asked him for a comic song!*"

Mr. O'GORMAN, after exclaiming that it was "nonsense to say that this war can restore the Union," goes on thus to show that, in his opinion, the Secessionists ought to be "free" at the expense of the government and Union:

> "It is impossible by force to trample out the life of any people who are determined to live free. You cannot subjugate them. I do believe that in the mercy of God it is the dispensation of Providence that no section and no part of America should subjugate and drive under the yoke any other part of America on American soil. *History is against the experiment—reason* REVOLTS *at it.* By war you repel, not attract or unite. Every battle fought; every town destroyed; every field laid waste, is a drop more in the chalice of bitter memories which make aversion instinctive and eternal. If this be so, if by war we cannot restore the Union but rather render it impossible, on what grounds can this war be defended?"

Mr. Fleming's Opinion on Secession.

Our London correspondent writes that the Confederate Cotton Loan is decidedly looking up since the bondholders' meeting. It is remarkable that it should do so, looking at the matter from our stand-point, but to those who are on the other side of the Atlantic, perhaps the meeting of the bondholders seemed less ridiculous, and the opinion of Mr. FLEMING, Q. C., which was reported to that meeting, less preposterous.

Perhaps it is not well for us to wholly ignore that gentleman's opinion, and plant ourselves simply on that part of it where he says that he does not see any means by which our right to take property of the rebel government, and deny any liability to its creditors, "can be questioned in America." In that part of his opinion we should all doubtless agree; but as we should not think it the wisest way for England to plant herself upon that ground, in reference to our claims arising out of the *Alabama* affair, and to refuse to discuss the right or the legality of them, so it may perhaps be better for us to consider these claims, and the views of the law which were advanced by Mr. FLEMING and assumed as the basis of action by these bondholders. Happily for us, that consideration is fraught with no danger to our views of what is our proper conduct in the matter.

The gist of Mr. FLEMING's argument is the following:

> "The Confederate States cannot, I humbly conceive, be likened to a part of an European kingdom in rebellion against its sovereign. All the original States of the Union had been separate and distinct colonies of Great Britain, owing no obedience and no obligations to each other; and when they united or confederated together, they did so as distinct and independent States. The articles of confederation, of 1778, expressly reserved to each State its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which was not by the constitution expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled. The powers, jurisdictions and rights delegated to the Congress by the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of 1787, and yielded up by the several States by the tenth section of the same article, appear to me quite consistent with the maintenance of the sovereignty, freedom and independence of each State, and the tenth additional article to the constitution expressly provided—'That the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.' The several States agreed and contracted that a part of their sovereign and independent power should be exercised for them by a Congress, the members of which should be chosen by the several States and the inhabitants of the several States, and by a President and other officers selected and acting under the provision, embodied in the constitution of 1787; but they reserved to themselves all their other sovereign rights, and by no means made the inhabitants and subjects of each State subjects of the President, or of any authority at Washington, or blended the several States into a common empire. The arrangement between the several States originally embodied in the articles of confederation of 1778, and subsequently in the constitution of 1787, appears to me to have been, not the creation of a sovereignty which the people accepted as subjects, but merely a compact or agreement binding, no doubt, upon the States which were or which became parties to it, so far as it could be enforced against them, but not making the refusal of a State to act in obedience to or in conformity with it an act of rebellion. My opinion, consequently, is, that although the Confederate States may have been acting in violation of the provisions of the constitution, they were acting as sovereign and independent States, owing no obedience as subjects to any authority; and that when they seceded from the Union they broke through the compact or agreement of their predecessors, but violated no allegiance, and that while unsubdued they maintained their sovereignty, and, as a necessary incident to it, their power to contract loans and to pledge the property of each of the Confederated States as security for their repayment."

There is nothing in all this which is new to us. It is simply the old argument in favor of secession, stated clearly and succinctly, and to our mind is susceptible of a very easy refutation.

We should like it, if Mr. FLEMING had spread out a little the statement which he makes that the "powers, jurisdictions and rights" yielded up by the States in the tenth section of the first article of the constitution are "quite consistent with the maintenance of the sovereignty of each State." Among those powers were the power of entering into any "treaty, alliance or confederation," of coinage, of emitting bills of credit, of keeping troops or ships in time of peace, of "making any agreement or compact with another state or foreign power." Mr. FLEMING does not give us his definition of a sovereignty. It would have been a curiosity if he had given such a definition as to embrace among them communities which have not the power of making war or peace, of coinage or of issuing bills of credit, or of making any agreement whatever with any foreign power. We should like to ask him if he can point us anywhere to a sovereignty which had not these powers, And if there never was one, what authority has he for thus monstrously enlarging the meaning of the term "sovereignty?" We should like to point him to Mr. LINCOLN's definition of a sovereignty, viz.: "A political community which has no political superior," and ask him if he could point out any flaw in the definition, and if there is no such flaw, whether he could seriously urge that any of the States had no "political superior," while their laws and constitutions were subject to the Constitution of the United States and the laws made under it.

Mr. FLEMING, like the other advocates of secession, makes no allusion to this latter provision in the constitution. It is singular that it should be so, for of all the provisions of the constitution, that was the one which bore most directly upon the question of the respective authorities of the States and the United States. If he had referred to that provision, it seems to us that he would have found it difficult to maintain his position that each State was sovereign, and that in seceding they "violated no allegiance," and that, therefore, they could not "be likened to a part of a European Kingdom in rebellion against its sovereign."

It would have been well for Mr. FLEMING if he had examined the discussions of this question which have been had in this country. Prominent among these was the one made by Mr. LINCOLN in his first message to Congress in 1861, which disposes entirely of the position that the States were sovereignties before they formed the Union and remained such, showing that the Union was older than the States and superior to them. Mr. FLEMING could hardly have read this argument, if he gave an honest opinion, without some reference to its positions and some attempts to controvert them.

But as this position of his is the foundation of his whole argument, when this falls, his argument falls with it. The rebellion of the Southern States was even more unlawful than that of a part of a European kingdom. They were no more sovereignties than the provinces of any of the European kingdoms—and they had less excuse for their action than some of these provinces would have, by as much as a man should be held more bound to submit to an authority which he has himself chosen to erect than to one which has been erected over him by force and without his consent. A "part of a European kingdom" would violate no written law by a rebellion. But by the written constitution which all these States had agreed to and been subject to for years, they had no power to form any agreement among themselves or with any foreign power. The formation of their Confederacy was unlawful; the purpose of the loan was unlawful; the bonds which were given were given in contravention of the supreme law, and now that their attempt at rebellion has failed, it would be the most extraordinary of demands to call upon the power, whose overthrow had been thus attempted, to recognize and deal with as lawful these acts, which by the overthrow of the rebellion have been solemnly established as unlawful.

It will be time enough for the holders of these bonds to call upon us for their payment when they bring some argument to show that States so limited in powers as these are, are separate sovereignties within any recognized meaning of that word. Till they establish that, they have made no progress toward their position, and to establish it, they will need some stronger argument than this of Mr. FLEMING, Q. C.

FROM THE FRYING-PAN TO THE FIRE.—There are some new apprehensions of dangers from the passengers detained on board the *Atalanta*. The spread of cholera to the city from this source has been prevented, but the breaking out of ship-fever or typhus is now dreaded, from the close packing and long confinement of the unfortunate passengers. These complain that their first experience in the land of liberty is durance vile. Can nothing be safely done to relieve them?

PARDONING COUNTERFEITERS.—We regret to see that the President has pardoned ANTONIO RASA, who was convicted in the Brooklyn United States Court of counterfeiting, and sentenced to the State Prison for six years,—*two months* of which only had elapsed. Upon what grounds this action was taken we are not aware, as we understand it was done without information from the judicial officers of the district. Of RASA's guilt we believe there was no doubt. He was found sleeping at the house where the business of counterfeiting was extensively carried on, and was proved to have been coming to the house for a long time, and to have been personally engaged in the manufacture. He was ably defended, but the evidence was so clear against him that the jury promptly found him guilty.

The crime is one which is greatly on the increase in the country. Now that we have in use an exclusively paper currency, the opportunities for counterfeiting have largely increased, and the records of the courts show that scoundrels are making good use of these opportunities. It is but a few days since the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of the United States in this District brought in one morning indictments against *twenty-seven* men for passing counterfeit United States currency, or for having large quantities of it in their possession. But in this business the important criminals are not these small rogues who pass the counterfeit money upon the small storekeepers, but those who manufacture the article. Every one knows that the only way to check the increase of this crime is to catch and punish the makers, and the difficulty in doing this is one of the most troublesome things about the matter.

We trust the President will not allow himself to be so far overborne by importunate appeals to his kindness of heart, as to lose sight of the important public interests involved.

BRITISH COSMOPOLITAN JOURNALISM.—There is a journal published in London called the *Cosmopolitan*. We doubt if the name does entire justice to the character of the paper. To most American readers, the sheet in question looks exceedingly like the *Index* of the late Confederacy under a new title. Its New-York correspondent takes the following *cosmopolitan* view of the situation here:

> "Gen. LEE, who is now fairly installed in his office of President of the Lexington College, has taken the 'amnesty oath.'
>
> It is not surprising that thousands of the ambitious youth of the country, both North and South, are applying for admission to the institution presided over by this pure and spotless hero. Were Gen. LEE a man of political ambition he might aspire to the Presidency of the United States, with a moral certainty of success. No man on this continent has more friends and admirers than ROBERT E. LEE; and in Europe he is one of the 'idols of the age.' Next to him, I think, Gen. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE stands the best chance, a few years hence, of being raised to the highest honors in the gift of the American people; for, rest assured, the day will come when the chiefs of the late rebellion will become chiefs of the American people!"

This is doubtless a far-reaching opinion. But it sounds extremely like the drivel with which the Richmond journalists used to entertain their readers during the war.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 18.

SERENADE TO SPEAKER COLFAX.

This evening a large crowd of friends of Speaker COLFAX repaired to his quarters and complimented him with a serenade. In response to earnest calls the honorable gentleman appeared and addressed them as follows:

MY FRIENDS—I thank you for this pleasant serenade with which you welcome me on my return to this sphere of public duty. Since I left here I have traveled, as you are all aware, many thousands of miles over the plains and mountains of the Pacific slope, and up that coast to the British possessions in the extreme northwest, but I will not detain you with any allusions to its scenery or incidents, as I have already promised to speak in regard to them in this city next month. My thoughts more naturally turn this evening to the auspicious condition of our country now, as compared with the closing of the last Congress. Then an alien and hostile flag waved over cities, and forts, and camps, and regiments, and we went home in March to assist in raising more troops, called for by the President. Now there is peace over all the land, and the flag of the republic waves unquestioned over every acre of our national domain. [Cheers.] We never knew the value of our institutions until the hour of their peril. If we had failed there would have been no resurrection from the tomb of nations; but thanks to our heroic defenders, no GIBBON will write the history of our decline and fall. [Cheers.] I shall hail the day when all the States shall revolve in their appropriate orbits around the central government, and when we can behold them "distinct as the billows but one as the sea." But we cannot forget that history teaches us that it was eight years after the surrender of Yorktown, in the revolutionary war, though our fathers were of one mind as to its necessity, before the constitution was adopted and the Union thus established. It is auspicious that the ablest Congress that has sat during my knowledge of public affairs meets next month, to face and settle the momentous questions which will be brought before it. It will not be governed by any spirit of revenge, but solely by duty to the country. I have no right to anticipate its action, nor do I bind myself to any inflexible, unalterable policy. But these ideas occur to me, and I speak of them with the frankness with which we should always express our views. Last March, when Congress adjourned, the States lately in rebellion were represented in a hostile Congress and Cabinet, devising ways and means for the destruction of this country. It may not be generally known, but it has been repeated to me, on the testimony of members of the so-called Confederate Congress, that Gen. LEE, the military head of of the rebellion declared last February, in his official character, that the contest was utterly hopeless, but that their Congress and Cabinet were determined to continue the struggle, and twenty-thousand men fell after that time, on both sides, in the battles around Petersburgh, Richmond, Five Forks and other battlefields. Since the adjournment of the United States Congress, not a single rebellious State voluntarily surrendered, not an army laid down its weapons, not a regiment abandoned their falling cause—but the Union armies conquered a peace, not by compromise or voluntary submission, but by the force of arms. Some of these members of the so-called Confederate Congress, who at our adjournment last March, were struggling to blot this nation from he map ofthe world, propose, I understand, to enter Congress on the opening day of the session next month and resume their former business of governing the country they struggled so earnestly to ruin. They say they have lost no rights. If seems as if the burning the ships of our commerce on the ocean, starving our prisoners on the land, and raising armies to destroy the nation, would impair some of these rights until their new governments were recognized by Congress. [Cheers.] The constitution, which seems framed for every emergency, gives to each house the exclusive right to judge of the qualifications of the election returns of its members, and I apprehend they will exercise that right. Congress having passed no law on reconstruction, President JOHNSON prescribed certain action for these States which he deemed indispensable to their restoration to their former relations to the government, which I think eminently wise and patriotic. First—That their conventions should declare the various ordinances of secesson null and void—not as some have done, merely repealing them—but absolutely without force and effect. Second—That their Legislatures should ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, that this cause of dissension, and rebellion might be utterly exterpated. Third, that they shall formally repudiate the rebel debt though by its terms it will be a long while before it falls due, as it was payable six months after the recognition of the Confederacy by the United States. [Cheers.] This reminds me of an old friend in Indiana who said he liked to owe his notes payable ten days after convenience. [Laughter and cries of "Good, good."] But there are other terms on which, I think, there is no division among the loyal men of the Union. First, that the Declaration of Independence must be recognized as the law of the land, and every man, alien and native, white and black, protected in the inalienable and God-given rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Mr. LINCOLN in that Emancipation Proclamation, which is the proudest wreath in his chaplet of fame, [Cheers] not only gave freedom to the slave, but declared that the government would maintain that freedom. [Applause.] We cannot abandon them and leave them defenceless at the mercy of their former owners. They must be protected in their rights of person and property, and these freemen must have the right to sue in courts of justice for all just claims, and to testify also, so as to have security against outrage and wrong. I call them *freemen*, not *freedmen*. The last phrase might have answered before their freedom was fully secured, but they should be regarded now as freemen of the republic. [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.] Second—The amendments of their State constitutions which have been adopted by many of their state conventions so reluctantly, under the pressure of dispatches from the President and the Secretary of State, should be ratified by a majority of the people. We all know that but a very small portion of their voters participated in the election of the delegates to these conventions, and nearly if not all the conventions have declared them in force without any ratification by the people. When this crisis has passed, can they not turn around and say that these were adopted under duress by delegates elected by a meagre vote under Provisional Governors and military authorities, and never ratified by a popular vote; and could they not turn over the anti-Lecompton argument against us, and insist, as we did, that a constitution not ratified by the people may have effect, but no moral effect whatever. Third—The President can on all occasions insist that they should elect Congressmen who could take the oath prescribed by the Act of 1862, but in defiance of this, and insulting the President and the country, they have, in a large majority of instances, voted down mercilessly, Union men who could take the oath, and elected those who boasted that they could not, and would feel disgraced if they could. Without mentioning names, one gentleman elected in Alabama by a large majority, declared in his address to the people, before the election, that the iron pen of history would record the Emancipation Act as the most monstrous deed of cruelty that ever darkened the annals of of any nation—and another one who avowed that he gave all possible aid and comfort to the rebellion, denounced the Congress of 1862 as guilty in enacting such an oath. [A voice—Put them on probation.] The South is filled with men who cannot take the oath. It declares, "I have not voluntarily taken part in the rebellion." Everybody conscript in the Southern army who can take that oath because he was forced into the ranks by their conscription act, and every man who stayed at home and refused to accept a civil or military office could take that oath; but these were not the choice of the States lately in rebellion. Fourth—While it must be expected that a minority of these States will cherish for years, perhaps, their feelings of disloyalty, the country has a right to expect that before their members are admitted to a share in the government of this country a clear majority of the people of each of these Stases should give evidence of their earnest and cheerful loyalty, not by such speeches as are so common, that they submitted the issue to the arbitrament of war—but that they are willing to stand by and fight for the flag of the country against all its enemies, at home or abroad. The danger now is in too much precipitation. Let us rather make haste slowly, and we can then hope that the foundations of our government, when thus reconstructed on the basis of indisputable loyalty will be as eternal as the stars. [Applause.] In President JOHNSON I have unshaken confidence. I cannot forget that in the Senate, at the opening of the rebellion, he was the only Southern member who denounced it and its originators, and that he was faithful among the faithless found. [Applause.] Nor do I forget that when, on his way from the capitol to his home, insulted though he was at many railway stations, he never faltered in his devotion to the Union, nor can I forget his speech, when Military Governor of Tennessee, to a mass meeting to the colored men at Nashville, in which he declared that all men should have a fair start and an equal chance in the race of life, and let him succeed who has the most merit. You all remember his speech to the colored regiment of the District of Columbia, where he repudiated that stereotyped declaration that this "is a white man's country alone," and insisted that it was their's also. You remember also his remarks to the South Carolina delegation, that the only right system was to protect "all men, both white and black," and that if they got general principles right, details and collaterals would follow. We all remember, too, his earnest dispatches to these Southern conventions in setting the Richmond elections, when a disloyal Mayor and Common Council were chosen, and that he has signed the death-warrant of every one who has been convicted of conspiracy. The great Union organization of the country carried it successfully, aided by our heroic defenders, through the perilous crisis of the past four years "our beloved martyr President" leaned upon it in the darkest hours. It stood by the national cause unfailingly. It voted down the Chicago platform, which declared the war to be a failure and which demanded a cessation of hostilities. The people have placed the whole power of the government in its hands, executive, legislative and judicial, and reassured it by the brilliant victories of this Fall. Let us imitate the example of its friends in all the states. Let as study unity in the light of duty, and I believe the Executive and Legislative Departments, of the Government, when they compare views together, will cordially coöperate in this great work before us all and so act that the foundations of our Union wisely and patriotically reconstructed shall be eternal as the ages with a hearty acceptance by the South, of the new situation. I rejoice to believe that under a system of paid free labor and respecting the rights of freeman it will go forward in a career of prosperity, wealth and progress unparaleled in its previous history. It has a more genial clime than we have in the colder North, a wider range of production, for it has cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar which command such high prices now in the markets of the world, and has boundless water-power, almost unimproved. Rid now of the shiftless system of slave labor, it will, with its loins girded anew, rival us in the race of prosperity. In conclusion, I can but echo the words of our departed President, in his last inaugural on the steps of the capitol: "With malice towards none, with charity for all, but with firmness do the right, as God gives us to see the right, and all will be well."

The address was cheered throughout, and at its conclusion many in the crowd rushed forward to congratulate the speaker, while the Marine band in attendance played several patriotic airs.

FRIENDLY INDIANS REWARDED.

The President has directed that $200 in silver coin be given to SHORT GUN and his brother, of the Blackfeet tribe of Indians, in consideration of their having ransomed two white women found by them in captivity among hostile Indians. The price of the ransom was two horses.

MUSTERED OUT.

The Two Hundred and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 800 strong, were this morning mustered out of service by Major NIEDER, and sent to Philadelphia for payment.

MR. BAKER GIVES BAIL.

Mr. BAKER, detective of the War Department, against whom indictments have been found for robbery, false imprisonment and extortion—Mr. and Mrs. COBB being the defendants—appeared in court this morning and gave bail in the sum of $1,500 for his appearance. The trial is to take place on the second Tuesday in December. F. P. STANTON is his counsel.

A MERITED PROMOTION.

Col. G. L. BROWN, Quartermaster's Department, Chief of the Division of Regular Supplies, Quartermaster General's Office, has been brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865, for meritorious and faithful service during the war. Gen. BROWN entered the service as a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers in 1861, was soon appointed Chief Quartermaster, Department of Central Missouri, and in 1863 was ordered to Washington. During the years 1863, 1864 and 1865 he has filled the position of Chief Forage Officer of the Eastern armies, and to the faithful manner in which he fulfilled the arduous duties of that position, is due, in a great measure, the success of the Union arms which culminated in the surrender of Gen. LEE. As an evidence of the heavy responsibilities that have been placed upon him, it may be mentioned that he has, in his official capacity, disbursed over thirty millions of dollars.

Fire.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 18.

A fire destroyed the extensive edge-tool manfactory of D. R. BARTON this morning. Loss $30,000, which is insured about $15,000.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 13.

Arrived ship *Melrose*, from New-York. Sailed ship *A. M. Lawrence* for Hong Kong.

New-Jersey.

In regard to the organization of the New-Jersey Legislature, the Newark *Advertiser* says:

The Union party having a majority in both houses, will of course fill all the offices. As President of the Senate, Messrs. B. BUCKLEY, of Passaic, SCOVEL, of Camden, LUDLAM, of Cumberland, and HORNER, of Ocean, are named. Mr. BUCKLEY is the oldest member, having already been in the House of Assembly three years and in the Senate seven. Mr. SCOVEL has had three years' experience—one in the House and two in the Senate; Messrs. LUDLAM and HORNER have each served three years in the Senate.

For Speaker of the House the leading candidates are Mr. JOHN HILL, of Morris, and Mr. C. C. LATHROP, of Burlington. Mr. HILL has previously served a term in the House; Mr. LATHROP was a temporary Speaker last year, during the illness and absence of Speaker CROWELL. Both are well qualified for the position, but Mr. HILL has the advantage of a longer legislative experience. For Clerk, Mr. COOPER, of Cumberland, and for Doorkeeper, Mr. ALCOTT, of Burlington, the old incumbents, will probably be urged. The other officers are Assistant and Engrossing Clerk of the House, and Doorkeeper of the House and ladies' galleries—all of which were filled by Democrats last year.

The only prominent Democrats remaining are ROBBINS, LITTLE, DOUGHTY, KENNEDY and TRUSDELL, of the Senate; and ABBETT, ANDERSON, ILIFF and HOAGLAND, of the House.

A number of matters are agitated for presentation—among them a registry law, the changing of the hour of election to from sunrise to sunset, and the change of the election law to prevent fraud and colonization. Several railroad matters, including the supplement to the Newark and Paterson Railroad, authorizing them to bridge the Passaic in the upper part of this city; and the new railroad from this city to New-York, will also probably be introduced. The adoption of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery will, of course, be one of the first measures of the next session.

The election of Mr. JOHN P. STOCKTON, as United States Senator, having been regarded as illegal, owing to his receiving only a minority of the votes cast, (40 out of 81,) it is deemed almost certain that the United States Senate will refuse him his seat. In that event the Legislature will select a successor. Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, of this city, and Mr. A. G. CATTELL, of Camden, are prominently named. Ex-Senator TEN EYCK may also be a candidate.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON SLAVERY.—The following are the States whose Legislatures have ratified the Amendment:

State.	Time.	State.	Time.
Illinois	Feb. 1, 1865	Indiana	Feb. 13, 1865
Rhode Island	Feb. 2	Nevada	Feb. 16
New-York	Feb. 3	Louisiana	Feb. 17
Maryland	Feb. 3	Missouri	Feb. 24
Massachusetts	Feb. 3	Wisconsin	Feb. 2
Pennsylvania	Feb. 3	Vermont	March 9
West Virginia	Feb. 3	Tennessee	April 5
Michigan	Feb. 3	Arkansas	April —
Maine	Feb. 7	Connecticut	May 4
Ohio	Feb. 8	Iowa	June 30
Kansas	Feb. 8	New-Hampshire	June 30
Minnesota	Feb. 8	South Carolina	Nov. 13
Virginia	Feb. 9		

The following voted to reject,

Delaware	Feb. 8	New-Jersey	March 1
Kentucky	Feb. 23		

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 16.

COTTON more active; sales to-day 3,000 bales; Middling 52c.@54c. SUGAR 16c.@18¾c. MOLASSES $1 10. Exchange on New-York ½ ℔ cent. premium. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool dull, at ⅝d.@11-16d. ℔ lb.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 18.

FLOUR dull and drooping; Western and Howard-street nominal. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN active, at 86c.@87c. OATS dull, at 51c.@52c. PROVISIONS quiet. Bacon—Sides, 20¼c. WHISKY dull and nominal, at $2 42½.

THE CHOLERA.

Report Presented to the Council of Hygiene of the Citizens' Association.

The following report was presented to the Council of Hygiene of the New-York Citizens' Association by Dr. ALFRED C. POST:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have been appointed by the Council of Hygiene to present a report on the measures proper to be taken by the citizens of New-York in view of the probable prevalence of epidemic cholera in this city, at an early period. Before entering directly upon this important subject, I beg leave to premise a few remarks for the information of the citizens who assembled with us, and whose cooperation we wish to secure in carrying out the proposed measures for guarding our city from the destructive effects of the terrible scourge whose visitation is impending over us.

There is an impression extensively prevailing in the community that the medical profession is to a great degree ignorant of the laws which govern the prevalence of cholera, and of the means by which the disease may be warded off, or by which it may be cured. I regard this impression as being essentially erroneous, as there are no other epidemic diseases which are better understood by the profession, and no others which are more amenable to preventive or curative treatment, when judiciously employed, than the epidemic cholera. There are two factors whose joint agency is essential to the prevalence of this pestilential disease. The first is an epidemic influence which is widely diffused over continents and oceans, and of whose essential nature we are entirely ignorant. But we are acquainted with some of the laws which regulate its progress. We know that it moves with great rapidity, and that it is conveyed along the ordinary channels of commerce and business intercourse by ships, and by moving bodies of men. As to the essential agency by which it is conveyed from place to place we know little or nothing. It is supposed by some physicians to be contagious, while others deny altogether the existence of any contagious property. It certainly does not obey the laws which govern the prevalence of other diseases known to be contagious, and physicians, who are peculiarly liable to be attacked by contagious diseases, are remarkably exempt from attacks of cholera. The epidemic influence, although it is an essential agent in the production of cholera, is not of itself sufficient to produce the disease. A second factor, operating in conjunction with this influence, is absolutely necessary to the production of the disease. This factor may be any local cause vitiating the purity of the atmosphere, and thus undermining the health of the community, or any personal indiscretion, leading to severe irritation of the alimentary canal. There are many incidents occurring in connection with the prevalence of asiatic cholera, which show that the epidemic influence is much more widely diffused than the actual prevalence of the disease. Filth and the overcrowding in the dwellings of the poor are the principal causes which coöperate with the epidemic influence in giving malignity to the disease, and in swelling the numbers of its victims. In towns and villages where these local causes of disease exist, the cholera exerts its destructive power, while the intervening rural districts are in a great measure free from the disease. And yet these rural districts are under the same wide-spread epidemic influence as shown by the fact that cases of the disease occur here and there where a solitary farm-house is exposed to the emanations from an open drain or cess-pool, or where it is subjected to the influences which produce intermittent and remittent fevers, or where an individual is guilty of great indiscretions in diet, as in gorging the stomach with souer-krout and buttermilk. If these local and personal causes of disease are obviated by strict attention to cleanliness and ventilation, if efficient measures are instituted to secure proper drainage of the soil, and the removal of all sources of noxious emanations, and if the laws of health are generally obeyed throughout the community, the epidemic influence may pass over this continent, but its visitation will be harmless, like that of the destroying angel to the dwellings of the chosen people, whose lintels and door-posts had been sprinkled by the blood of the paschal lamb.

The cholera has been very destructive to life in the large cities of Europe and America, but its desolating power was greatly diminished by the enforcement of sanitary laws, suggested by the medical profession, and carried out partly by the municipal authorities and partly by the voluntary agency of private citizens. But in the cities of the East, where there are no educated physicians, and where sanitary laws are almost wholly unknown, the disease raged with far greater intensity.

In the great epidemic which commenced its western course from India in 1845, and which prevailed in this country in 1849, these facts were strikingly exhibited. In 1846 it prevailed in Teheran in Persia, a city of 60,000 inhabitants. The whole number of deaths from the disease amounted to about twelve thousand, or one-fifth of the population. For several days in succession there were three hundred deaths daily. In Tabreez, the disease destroyed six thousand six hundred and seventy-seven, out of thirty thousand inhabitants. For several days there were four hundred and fifty to five hundred deaths daily. In January, 1847, the disease reached Mecca, and killed between two and three thousand pilgrims in one night, on their pilgrimage from Mecca to Mount Ararat. In London, in 1848 and 1849, the whole mortality from cholera amounted to fourteen thousand six hundred and one, out of a population of two millions, two hundred and six thousand and seventy-six, or about one death to one hundred and fifty-one inhabitants. In New-York, the mortality from cholera, in 1849, was about five thousand out of half a million of inhabitants, or one out of a hundred. In Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, the mortality was in a much smaller ratio. The greater number of the victims of cholera consists of persons between 20 and 40 years of age; more males than females die of the disease. The attacks are most frequent at night.

I consider it very important that our influential and intelligent citizens should remain in town during the prevalence of the cholera, as their presence would do much to calm the public excitement, and their counsel and coöperation are needed by the medical profession, in diminishing the ravages of the disease among the poor. Little or no danger would be incurred by that class of our citizens in pursuing such a course. It is well known that persons living in clean and comfortable houses and neighborhoods, and paying a strict attention to the laws of health, are very unlikely to be attacked by cholera, and even if they are attacked, they can almost certainly be cured by the early use of appropriate remedies. The cholera does not, as some imagine, attack persons suddenly when in full health, and strike them down without warning. It almost invariably commences with premonitory symptoms, which may readily be recognized, and which almost uniformly yield to appropriate treatment. There are five stages of the disease, including its earliest premonitory symptoms. The first stage is characterized by a fæcal or billious diarrhea, resembling an ordinary looseness of the bowels from indigestion. The second stage is marked by a serious diarrhea, the discharges being thin and colorless, resembling rice water. The third stage is marked by vomiting, superadded to the diarrhea. The prominent symptoms of the fourth stage are diarrhea, vomiting and cramps in the extremities. The fifth stage is that of collapse, in which there is extreme prostration of the vital powers, with coldness and lividity of the surface.

The comparative danger of these different stages is illustrated by a British report, which presents the following figures: Cases of bilious diarrhea without vomiting or cramps, 49; no deaths. Cases of bilious diarrhea with vomiting and cramps, 43; three deaths; about 7 per cent. Rice water diarrhea, 280 cases; 12 deaths; 4 per cent. Rice water diarrhea with vomiting, 108 cases; 42 deaths; 39 per cent. Rice water diarrhea with vomiting and cramps, 281 cases; 149 deaths; 53 per cent. The number of deaths in the stage of collapse is not given, but the recoveries from the advanced stage of collapse are very rare.

During the prevalence of cholera, no diarrhea, however slight, should be trifled with. The moment a person is attacked he should take a moderate dose of laudanum or paregoric, and should at once go to his home (if absent from it) by the easiest conveyance. He should at once undress himself and go to bed, and remain in a recumbent posture, keeping himself comfortably warm and applying a mustard plaster over the abdomen, if there be any irritation of the stomach or bowels. He should send immediately for a physician in whom he has confidence, and should implicitly follow his directions. If there be any delay in obtaining medical advice, and if the looseness of the bowels continue, the laudanum or paregoric should be repeated. By pursuing this course, the disease will almost infallibly be arrested in its earliest stage and its danger will thus be averted. During the prevalence of cholera, all persons should scrupulously abstain from the use of cathartic medicines, except when ordered by their physicians. They should also abstain from laxative articles of diet, avoiding the free use of fruits and vegetables, which at other times might be positively advantageous to health. Extreme constipation, however, should also be avoided, as that condition often leads to diarrhea.

Having made these preliminary statements, Mr. President, I proceed to explain the plan which I propose for limiting the destructive progress of cholera in the midst of the dense masses of the population of our city. I would urge the city authorities to whatever can be accomplished by them in purifying and cleansing the streets and yards, the cess-pools and privies of the city, and the dwellings of the poor. I would urge them to remove every nuisance which has a tendency to vitiate the atmosphere of the city and to increase the ravages of a pestilential disease. But in addition to all that may be done by the public authorities, it is highly important that the citizens should organize a regular system of house-to-house visitation, which should be continued throughout the whole prevalence of the epidemic. For this purpose the city should be divided into districts, each of which should be placed under the care of a visiting physician, who should be responsible for the visitation of every poor family in the district, at least twice every day, while the disease is prevailing. One object of these visits should be to inspect the sanitary condition of every apartment, and of its surroundings, and to give such advice as may be needed with reference to any matters by which the health of the inmates may be improved. Another object should be to ascertain the existence of any cases of diarrhea, or of the more advanced stages of cholera, and to furnish such advice and remedies as may be needed to check the progress of the disease. If this plan be effectually carried out, I have no doubt that it will exert a most powerful influence in arresting the progress of the disease, and in diminishing the number of fatal cases. The thirty-one districts into which the city has already been divided by the Council of Hygiene will form the basis of the system of visitation which I have proposed. I would recommend that the Council of Hygiene be authorized to employ a well-qualified medical man for each of these districts, to be on duty from the beginning to the end of the epidemic. I would also recommend the selection of three assistants to each visiting physician, to aid him in the performance of his duty, wherever the disease shall prevail to such an extent as to render their services necessary. It is quite probable that in some of the districts there will be no occasion for the employment of either of these assistants, and that in others only one or two will be required. But it will be desirable to select the full number to be prepared for any emergency which may occur, it being understood that the assistants will be compensated only for such time as they shall serve under the direction of the Council of Hygiene or of the visiting physicians.

I also recommend that in every district a dispensary shall be established where persons affected with diarrhea or cholera may receive advice and remedies at any hour of the day or night. Disinfectants should also be supplied liberally whenever they are needed, and they should be freely applied to privies, cesspools, drains, gutters, garbage boxes, and all other sources of impurity.

Receptacles for the bodies of the dead should be provided in different parts of the city, and the bodies should be removed to them at an early period after death.

Houses of refuge, or tents, should be provided for the temporary accommodation of the occupants of tenement houses, while their own apartments are undergoing purification, when such purifying processes are necessary.

I would not recommend the establishment of cholera hospitals, as experience has shown that the mortality of the disease is increased by removing patients from their own dwellings, even when they are surrounded by unfavorable hygienic circumstances. This increased mortality may be due to the delay of treatment, to the exposure and fatigue of transportation, and to the mental depression induced by it. It would, however, seem desirable to remove to houses of refuge persons attacked with premonitory diarrhea, while living in decidedly unhea thy localities.

The estimated expense of the proposed system of visitation, including medicines, disinfectants, &c., is about fifty thousand dollars.

JUVENILE MASS MEETING.

Temperance Gathering at the Cooper Institute—Half-Yearly Meeting of the American Temperance Alliance—Over Three Thousand Children Present—Interesting Exercises.

The New-York branch of the American Temperance Alliance and Band of Hope, held its regular half-yearly meeting yesterday afternoon, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. The meeting was largely attended by the youthful members of the Alliance, the hall being crowded to suffocation by a host of juveniles, numbering over three thousand. The exercises were deeply interesting, and consisted mainly of short addresses, delivered by several gentlemen identified with the temperance movement, and songs and glees by the children.

The meeting was presided over by Mayor WOOD, of Brooklyn, who is President of the Alliance, while the immense gathering of boys and girls were kept in admirable order by the kind and persuasive efforts of Mr. JONATHAN REVEL, Traveling Secretary, who succeeded during the etire proceedings in maintaining decorum and quiet among his juvenile friends.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. ALBAUGH, after which Mr. HORACE WATERS led the children in singing, "My Country, 'tis of Thee." The effect of so many youthful voices singing the patriotic words was electrifying.

Rev. Mr. ANDERSON, of Newtown, L. I., made a short address. He strove to impress upon the young people the mighty power they contained within themselves for good or evil, and the great influence they would have over the country when men and women. In support of his views the speaker narrated several incidents from real life and the war.

Mayor WOOD told the children that he was proud to preside over so large an assemblage, engaged, as they were, in the good work of temperance. He considered the present movement the most important of all the temperance enterprizes, for to make the children temperance advocates would cause the next generation to be a temperate one.

Master ANGUS recited a temperance poem, and was received by the juveniles with enthusiasm. Miss EFFIE PARKHURST sang "Love on the Brain," the little vocalist achieving a genuine success, being loudly encored.

Rev. M. EBOUGH addressed the meeting, drawing from the scriptural story of Davd slaying Goliath, a moral and a proof of the efficacy of earnest and steady efforts. After which, Master ANGUS gave another recitation, and little EFFIE sang "I'm Willing to Wait."

LUCIUS HART, Esq., was then introduced and made a very happy speech, creating considerable amusement. He thought it better to have "Love on the Brain" than alcohol, and he hoped the children were "Willing to Wait." Mr. HART led the children in singing several glees and songs with marked success.

The chairman introduced Hon. WM. E. DODGE, who told the children that there was not a drunkard among them, and he spoke of the happiness of their parents if they could be sure of the children remaining as pure as they were at present. He drew vivid portraits of drunkards, and implored the little ones listening to him to make up their minds not to touch intoxicating drink. He was earnest and powerful in his appeal, using language well suited to the comprehension of his audience.

Mr. BARNUM's living curiosities were next introduced to the children, causing the greatest excitement among the juveniles.

More speeches and more singing occupied the attention of the children until 4 o'clock, when the meeting broke up, all present feeling pleased with their afternoon's enjoyment.

Dr. Holmes' Lecture on "The Poetry of the War."

Dr. HOLMES lectured at Irving Hall last night, before a large audience, in the course of the Mercantile Library Association, on the "Poetry of the War." He began by citing VON TROIL's celebrated seventy-second chapter, on "Snakes in Ireland," which chapter was as follows: "There are no snakes in Ireland;" and by suggesting that some might think that in like manner there was no poetry in the war. There was, however, very much; and though much of it was bad, said the speaker, I would rather have written the worst stanza the war has produced than be one of those that sneer at it. I shall not seek to find fault with my cotemporaries. I go through the garden to gather flowers.

Much of the poetry of the war was written by soldiers or by the wives, sisters or mothers of soldiers. Such compositions, whatever their share of talent, are full of emotion and of power. One of the most powerful of these was the John Brown song, which rose up of itself among the people, which begins with grandeur and runs into vulgarity. But it was one of the great powers of the war. JOHN BROWN's great deed was not so much his scaring Virginia with seventeen men, as that after he was dead, his soul went marching on into the South, at the head of a million men.

The Southern songs are of a different kind. "Dixie" is said to be a North of Ireland air, and it is a concert-saloon jig, with words fit only for plantation singing. "My Maryland" was a grade higher, and spite of its many defects has much spirit and power. There is a striking difference between the Northern and Southern poetry of the war as wholes, in this: that while the genius of the North developed and grew rich and fruitful, as time went on, that of the South exhausted itself at the first burst, and did not recover. Among all the Southern lyrics, there is but one of remarkable merit—"Stonewall Jackson's Raid." Here Dr. HOLMES quoted one or two Southern productions, one of which was a parody on "John Anderson, my Jo," and expressed the desire of the rebels to eat dinner in Boston by the aid of John Bull, which recital elicited much laughter.

As for the poets of our war in England, the Laureate, in singing no song for us, lost his opportunity of winning the gratitude of a great nation, soon to be to England what England now is to Saxony. Our only poets in England were such men as JOHN BRIGHT.

Turning to our own poets of foreign birth, the speaker now complimented FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN and Private Miles O'Reilly, and referred to the double merit as poet and musician, of Mr. W. MILLARD.

After a brief review of the poetesses of the war, the speaker discussed anonymous camp songs, citing the noticeable fact that of thirty-three camp-songs bought at random from various peddlers, fourteen derived their inspiration from the name of mother. Another capital anonymous song is "The Countersign," by an unknown private soldier; two stanzas of this were recited.

Another of these anonymous songs was, perhaps, intended as a sort of relief to minds over-strained with painful excitement. It sang the fate of a hero, represented as having his stomach penetrated by a fish ball.

Among these anonymous songs may be reckoned, as of the best, "Stand by the Flag" and "Spring in the Camp." Another good one, "The Briarwood Pipe," is signed C. DAWSON SHANLEY, whether a real name or not the speaker was ignorant. (Mr. SHANLEY is, or was, a New-York literary man.

A spirited poem, called "The Picket Guard," was claimed by a Southerner. The same man claimed also to have written "Canaan," another war lyric. As to this last, two Northern ladies also claim to have written it—one in Indiana and one in Ohio. Here the Doctor read "Canaan," in order that the audience might judge whether its sentiments were most likely to come from North or South; and lastly he observed, with a funny, quiet air, that some light was thrown on the question by the fact that he himself, Dr. HOLMES, wrote it and published it anonymously! This comical climax was received with a great deal of laughter and applause.

Coming now to the known poets of the war, the speaker classed them on geological principles, as of the eocene, pliocene, and miocene formations, represented respectively, perhaps, by PIERPONT, READ and BROWNELL. A somewhat careful though rapid characterization of the principal individuals of these three classes here followed, with occasional quotations. Among those of the first class were PIERPONT, whose vigorous nature is like fires of Etna burning through the snows of 80 years. BRYANT, (at whose name the audience applauded enthusiastically); EMERSON, whose one war poem was quoted; LONGFELLOW, who made two; WHITTIER, whom the speaker praised very highly, saying that his Quaker's poems for the war would serve as a literary memorial of it, even if there were no other. Among the poems of the middle one of his three ages, were cited BOKER's "Dirge for a Soldier," written in memory of Gen. KEARNY; LELAND's "Northmen, Come Out," &c. Of the third or latest class, five may be specified as having become prominent during the war, Messrs. BROWNELL, CUTLER, TILTON, TOWNSEND and FORCEYTHE WILSON. Mr. BROWNELL is our battle Laureate. Such battle poems as his were never written before. It is impracticable to quote them, because each part is good. It is worth mentioning, that Admiral FARRAGUT said of BROWNELL, that besides being a brave officer, he was the best observer in the ship of the occurrences of the battle, insomuch that he was the received referee and authority in all disputed points of that sort. Mr. CUTLER's "Rising of the People," and Mr. TILTON's "Great Bell Roland" were mentioned, and Mr. TOWNSEND's "Roanoke." Of this last poet, the speaker observed that his poems showed rather what he might have done with proper study, than any wholly satisfactory present attainments—a fact probably due to over-work for periodicals, which offer a constant bribe to young authors, and feed on the very marrow of immature minds.

This series of criticisms was closed by an account of Mr. WILSON's poem, "The Old Sergeant," which the speaker recited in full; and the lecture ended with a few short, spirited sentences upon the unwritten poetry or poetical suggestions contained and implied in such cases as the act of that General who died in battle, and bequeathed his all to his country; in the single word "tenderly" of Gov. ANDREW's message to Baltimore for the dead of Massachusetts; in the refusal of the Astor House to take pay for entertaining soldiers.

The audience was extremely attentive, and indeed found it somewhat difficult to catch portions of the lecture. The Doctor's voice seemed not quite in condition.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A PAROLED REBEL IN TROUBLE.

BENJAMIN F. CLARDY, a paroled rebel prisoner, was arrested on Saturday by Officer McCARTHY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen $200 in gold from Mr. ROBERT JEWELL, of No. 6 Sixth-avenue, on the 18th of September last. CLARDY was furnished a home by Mr. JEWELL out of charity. It is charged that on the above night the accused took the money from Mr. JEWELL's pocket, and left the house.

Mrs. FRANCES JEWELL, wife of the above complainant, accuses CLARDY of having stolen a valuable gold watch from her, and pledging or selling the same for $50. CLARDY volunteered to have the watch repaired, and promised to return it to her. This he failed to do; but, selling it, appropriated the money to his own use. Justice DODGE committed the prisoner on both complaints.

LARCENY OF TREASURY NOTES.

JACOB BANGEIRY, 18 years of age, was arrested on Saturday by Detective MOORE, on a charge of having stolen $500 in Treasury notes from his late employer, Dr. JOHN E. VON EISENBERG, of No. 816 Broadway. On the 16th inst. the Doctor gave the money to the lad to deposit in the New-York County National Bank. Instead of doing so he appropriated it to his own use. Four hundred and eighty-six dollars were found in the prisoner's possession, and he acknowledged his guilt. Justice DODGE committed him for trial.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

PRECOCIOUS YOUTHS.

JOHN McKEE and ROBERT H. PINKERTON, aged 14 and 16 years respectively, were arrested on Saturday afternoon by detectives KELLY and SCOTT, of the Third Precinct, on three charges of forgery. The boy PINKERTON has recently been employed by Messrs. JANVIER & VAN WYCK, merchants, at No. 65 Warren-street. It is alleged that on the 23d of June last he abstracted a check from the check-book of his employers, and filling it up for $25, signed the name of the firm thereto. The check was presented to the Paying Teller of the National Broadway Bank, who cashed it. On the 10th of July young PINKERTON forged another check for $27, which was also honored. On the 29th of July he forged a third check for the sum of $167 11, on which he received the money. It is alleged that PINKERTON passed the amounts obtained on the forged checks over to his young confederate, McKEE, and the money used for their mutual benefit. While the money lasted, the "fast" youths led a gay life, indulging in expensive suppers, carriage rides in Central Park, &c. Justice HOGAN committed the accused for examination. PINKERTON has confessed his guilt.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A PHYSICIAN ACCUSED OF STABBING.

About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning a quarrel occurred in front of the saloon, No. 177 Elizabeth-street, between Dr. ADELBERT HOLPKE and FERDINAND W. BRENNER, during which it is charged that Dr. HOLPKE drew a knife, or other sharp instrument, and stabbed his antagonist in the neck and arm, inflicting severe injuries. Officer BRADY, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested HOLPKE. Justice SHANDLEY required him to give bail in the sum of $1,500, and JACOB KOEHLER, of No. 117 Leonard-street, became his bondsman. BRENNER lives at No. 158 Elizabeth-street, and HOLPKE at No. 100 Hester-street.

THE RECENT FATAL ACCIDENT IN NINTH-STREET—CENSURE OF AN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on Saturday on the body of LUTHER S. MILLS, who died from injuries received on Tuesday last, in Ninth-street. At the time deceased was injured, a wagon with four horses attached, belonging to the Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company, stopped in front of premises No. 59 Ninth-street to leave some freight. The horses, becoming frightened, ran away, and the express wagon colliding with a light vehicle in which MILLS was riding, the latter was thrown violently to the ground. His right leg was fractured, the left elbow joint was dislocated, the right temporal bone was fractured, and other injuries received. Death ensued in a short time. The Coroner's jury rendered the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death by injuries from a wagon of the Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company, drawn by four horses, while running away coming in contact with his wagon, on the 14th day of November, 1865. They further censure the said company for not having their horses properly secured while standing in the street. They exonerate the driver and his assistants from all blame." The deceased was a native of Maine, and about 17 years of age.

FATALLY BURNED.

JANE RAMSEY died at Bellevue Hospital, on Saturday, from the effects of burns received on Wednesday evening, at No. 30 Lewis-street. Mrs. RAMSEY wished to make some tea for her husband, who was sick, and being in haste she took a can of kerosene oil and poured some of the oil on the fire, when the can exploded. The flames communicated to her dress, and she was fearfully burned from her head to the knees. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of accidental death from burns was rendered. Mrs. RAMSEY was a native of Ireland, and 27 years of age.

FATAL FALL.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest on Saturday, at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of JAMES KENNEY, whose death was caused by accidentally falling down a flight of stairs at his late residence, One Hundred and Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue, about a week ago. KENNEY was a native of Ireland, and 56 years of age.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

LIZZIE DAVIS, a domestic, died at St. Vincent's Hospital on Saturday, from the effects of burns received on the 21st of September last, by her clothing accidentally taking fire. Coroner GOVER held an inquest on the body. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 26 years of age.

CITY POLITICS.

Nomination for Mayor.

The Constitutional Union County Convention have nominated Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Mayor.

Local Nominations.

The Democratic Councilmanic Convention of the Seventh Senatorial District met last evening and made the following nominations for Councilmen:

Twelfth Ward—JNO. R. GENT.
Nineteenth Ward—THOS. DUFFY.
Twentieth Ward—THOS. MULLIGAN.
Twenty-first Ward—WM. C. HIGGINS.
Twenty-second Ward—HENRY MURRAY.

Delegates from the Fifth and Sixth Senatorial Districts also met, adjourning without making any nominations.

Wm. Vincent Wallace.

A meeting of the friends of the late WM. VINCENT WALLACE was held yesterday afternoon, at Irving Hall, to suggest or initiate a movement which should result in the erection of a monument to his memory. Among the well-known people present were Max Maretzek, Wm. Steinway, Wm. and Daniel Mason, Mr. Pond, several newspaper men and others.

After some discussion by Mr. REMACK and others, the following

RESOLUTIONS

were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the musical profession of the City of New-York, and of the country generally, sympathize with, and feel most acutely for the loss which the musical world has sustained in the death of one of the most eminent and most original of modern composers, WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE.

Resolved, That this committee tender their most sincere and heartfelt condolence to Mrs. WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE, whose personal musical talent has rendered her as fitted to appreciate her late husband's eminent genius, as she was capable of loving and respecting him as a man and a Christian.

Resolved, That the musical profession of this city are anxious to put their sympathy for the widow, as well as their sincere, mournful respect for the deceased, into some tangible shape, for the purpose of demonstrating the admiration, esteem and veneration in which they hold his memory.

Resolved, That the most effective mode in which this can be done will be by a liberal contribution toward the erection of the monument to his memory, in Kensal Green, London, seeing that he is as instinctively connected with the national annals of music in this country as he is connected with the musical history of England.

Resolved, Therefore, in furtherance of the desire expressed in the above resolutions, that a memorial concert be given in the City of New-York, in such place as may be adapted for the purpose, and at the earliest possible time, and that the coöperation of artists vocal and instrumental, both individual and in society, be requested by the committee appointed for that duty.

Resolved, That in order to afford every friend of the late W. V. WALLACE in the United States an opportunity of showing his love and respect for his memory, that a notification be made through the papers that subscriptions will be received, for the object expressed in the above resolutions, by Wm. Hall & Son, Chickering & Sons, Scharfenberg & Luis, Steinway & Son, Schubert, Son & Co., and by the Treasurer.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

Billiards.

The following note is sent for publication by Mr. DANIEL E. GAVITT:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1865.

James E. Boyle, Esq.:

SIR: Mr. CARME having declined to practice the American game, I have this day directed Mr. HENRY C. COLTON to pay over to you the forfeit remaining in his hands. The seemingly insuperable repugnance of so great an artiste for the game, which hundreds of thousands play daily in this country, is the only reason I can assign for Mr. CARME's unwillingness to complete the contract entered into between himself and the player you represent.

Yours respectfully, MICHAEL PHELAN.
(For PIERRE CARME.)

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners met yesterday, and voted one hundred thousand copies of the instructions and advice in regard to the cholera, prepared by Dr. SAYRE, published in the TIMES of Friday, to be printed and circulated. It was reported that several cases of diarrhea, one of which was rather serious, have occurred among the passengers of the *Atalanta*. This vessel has not received, as has been reported, permission to come up to the city. It is probable that the well passengers will be allowed that privilege in a few days.

AN OCEAN RACE.—The steamer *Baltic*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line, and the steamer *Santiago De Cuba*, formerly a naval vessel, sail on Tuesday next at the same hour for San Francisco. The trip will be made at the highest rate of speed. Many bets have been made on the result.

Williamsburgh.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OR MURDER.—About noon on Thursday last, while some citizens were on a gunning expedition in the vicinity of Middle Village, Queens County, they discovered the skeleton of a man in a secluded spot about a hundred yards off the Jamaica road, a mile beyond the village. On examination, it became evident that death resulted from violence. A rough cut stick was found twisted round a black silk handkerchief in the manner of a tourniquit, and these were lying alongside the skull, strangulation having doubtless been effected by this means, but whether by deceased himself or a second party, it is impossible to state. The clothes covering the skeleton, which measured 5 feet 8 inches, were in a good state of preservation, and consisted of a frock coat of mixed cassimere, drab pantaloons and dark cloth vest. The boots were sewed kip skin and not much worn. Adhering to the skull were a few long silky hairs, mixed with grey. The body has evidently been lying in the position in which it was found several months. Mr. JEFFREY SULLIVAN, of No. 303 South First-street, E. D., who measured the skeleton, notified the citizens in the neighborhood of the facts above stated, and the Coroner was notified.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—DANIEL WRITNER was yesterday held by Judge DAILEY, to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of embezzlement, preferred by WM. H. BUTTS. It appeared on the examination that the complainant formerly kept a faro bank in Greenpoint-avenue, Seventeenth Ward, and that the defendant was connected with him in the business. The implements connected with the bank, on its stoppage, were placed in the defendant's care for safe keeping, but he, becoming short of currency, pawned them at No. 490 Broome-street, New-York, for the sum of $25. The articles were recovered by Officer MILLS, of the Forty-seventh Precinct. A young man named JAMES WALTERS, arrested on a charge of being implicated with WRITNER, was discharged by the Justice.

BURGLARIES AND ARRESTS.—The shoe store of Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, No. 73 Grand-street, E. D., was entered through a rear window, on Thursday night, and robbed of thirty pairs of shoes, valued at $30. Two brothers, named THOMAS and ALBERT PEARSALL, were yesterday arrested by Capt. WOGLOM and Officer SCOTT, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, charged, in connection with another, of being engaged in the burglary. The cloak store of Mr. J. WARD, No. 330 Grand-street, E. D., was also entered the same night, and robbed of five black silk cloaks, linen table covers and other articles, valued in all at $84.

DESTRUCTION OF A KEROSENE OIL FACTORY BY FIRE.—About 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the kerosene oil factory of KINKLEBINE & RICKON, corner of Leonard and Van Pelt streets, E. D., and it was completely destroyed, with the exception of one still. Damage, $1,000; no insurance. The fire originated by the escape of gas. A growl among the firemen was promptly suppressed by Capt. MULLINS and a platoon of the Forty-sixth Precinct.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LADY.—Mrs. JOHN CLYMER, residing at the corner of Union-avenue and South Fourth-street, E. D., was taken suddenly sick in Grand-street last evening, and stepped into the residence of her sister, No. 309 South Third-street, where she almost immediately expired. The cause of death is supposed to be congestion of the lungs. Coroner BARRETT was notified, and will hold an inquest.

SENTENCE OF A FEMALE THIEF.—A young woman of good address, giving the name of ELIZA WILLIAMS, was yesterday convicted of entering the residence of Mrs. PHEBE HICKS, No. 89 South Third-street, E. D., on Thursday afternoon, and stealing therefrom wearing apparel to the value of $40. She was sentenced by Justice DAILEY to pay a fine of $50 or three months Penitentiary in default of payment.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—An aged German named GEORGE HILDEBRAND, residing at Cypress Hills, walked off the ferry bridge, foot of Grand-street, E. D., between 11 and 12 o'clock Thursday night, while partially intoxicated, and was rescued with difficulty. He was taken to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house by Officer SCOTT, where the doorman built up a fire and dried his clothes and afterward sent him to his home.

An Extraordinary Promise.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. —— called upon me to-day, and with my hand wrote the inclosed communication. [Which we do not publish.—ED. TIMES.] Myself and two friends will drag for and secure the mortal part of —— to-morrow. Give this publicity, and oblige yours, for truth's sake,

J. B. CONKLIN,
No. 61 West Houston-street.

AMERICANS NOT ONLY DO THEIR OWN FIGHTING and voting but also their own perfuming, since PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS has superseded all foreign essences and become a valuable staple.—*Oil City Monitor.*

The Magnificent and Priceless Basket of Flowers to be presented to Gen. Grant, at the grand reception to-morrow night, can be seen to-morrow, between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M., at George Brower's Floral Depot, 825½ Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

Boots—Boots—Boots.

RICHMOND is now prepared to manufacture to measure a superior quality of boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers of every variety for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. An immense stock of ready-made goods on hand, all at reasonable prices.
C. C. RICHMOND, 150 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

The Only Mild Remedy for Infants

with "stoppage at the nose," is
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
Directions with every box. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

"A Cold in the Head" Cured in Half an hour by the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
☞ Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

WEAVER—FOWLER.—On Thursday, Nov. 16, by Rev. S. H. Weston, WM. M. WEAVER and ELIZABETH W. FOWLER, all of this city.

WISSWELL—REMINGTON.—At Summerfield M. E. Church, Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 16, by Rev. Levi Weed, Mr. C. H. WISSWELL and Miss S. E. REMINGTON, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

CRAIGHTON.—On Saturday, Nov. 18, MARY FRANCES CRAIGHTON, only daughter of Hugh and Fanny R. Craighton, aged 4 years, 3 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 211 Franklin-av., corner De Kalb, Brooklyn.

DUNHAM.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Nov. 17, Mr. WILLIAM H. DUNHAM, Printer, aged 46 years and 3 months.

His funeral will be attended from his former residence, No. 354 South 4th-st., Jersey City, on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

DANFORTH.—MARGUERITE JENNY DANFORTH, wife of Joseph B. Danforth, editor of the Rock Island *Argus*, aged 33 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Sunday,) from No. 114 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

LEININGER.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 18, ANTHONY LEININGER, senior member of the firm of Leininger, Thill & Co., in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, as also the glassmakers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 56 Ross-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs, Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

McILROY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 18, ALEXANDER MERVYN, elder and beloved child of Dr. S. P. and Lizzy McIlroy, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 94 President-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Sunday.) Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MORGAN.—On Friday evening, Nov. 17, CHARLES J. MORGAN, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, East Chester, on Monday, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at West Mount Vernon to meet the 10 o'clock train from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

POLLOCK.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 18, Mrs. MARY C. J. POLLOCK, widow of John Pollock, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her sons, John K., David J. and William J. Pollock, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 270 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J.

SAVAGE.—On Saturday, Nov. 18, JOHN YORK SAVAGE, aged 77 years, 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, J. Y. Savage, Jr., No. 13 North Moore-st., on Monday, at 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—At 9 o'clock on Friday morning, Nov. 17, after a long and painful illness, SARAH, the wife of James Taylor, aged 55 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 76 Rivington-st., on Monday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

THOMPSON.—In London, England, on Sunday, Oct. 29, SARAH ANNA, wife of John O. Thompson, in her 39th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOOKER.—On Thursday, Nov. 16, after a short illness, ABIGAIL H., widow of the late Joseph P. Tooker, in the 71st year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, P. H. Kingsland, are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 147 East 30th-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M. on Monday, 20th inst. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

TERHUNE.—On Friday evening, Nov. 17, after a brief illness, GARRET T. TERHUNE, in the 49th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 163 4th-st. His remains will be taken to Flatlands.

WILLINK.—On Saturday, Nov. 18, CORNELIA ANN, relict of John A. Willink, and daughter of the late Chas. Ludlow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS

Cured in a few hours, and the Skin made delicately soft and white, by the use of
TADMAN'S
CAMPHOR CAKE, WITH GLYCERINE,
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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
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St. Nicholas Block, No. 503 Broadway.

GEN. GRANT'S RECEPTION,
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, 1865, at 8 o'clock.

The following rules will be observed on this occasion, the arrangements contemplating a dress reception.

1. The entrance to the reception-parlors of the hotel will be by the 23d-st. ladies' entrance. The exit will be by the ladies' entrance on 5th-av.
2. Carriages will set down their company on 23d-st., with horses heading toward 6th-av., and will take up their company on 5th-av., heading toward 24th-st. The police will see that this arrangement is complied with.
3. The fireworks will be displayed at 10 o'clock. Signal-rockets will be fired, commencing 15 minutes previous to the general display.
4. None will be admitted without tickets, which will be received at the door.
5. The several special committees appointed will report for duty at the hotel at 7½ o'clock precisely.

ALEX. T. STEWART, Chairman.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE, held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on Thursday evening, Nov. 16, 1835, the following CALL FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Assembly District Union Associations be and are hereby directed to meet at their usual places of meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1865, and elect, by ballot, delegates to the following conventions:

A CITY CONVENTION, to consist of seven delegates from each Assembly District, to nominate candidates for Mayor and Corporation Counsel.

AN ALDERMANIC CONVENTION in each of the even-numbered Aldermanic Districts, to consist of one delegate from each election district in said Aldermanic District, to nominate a candidate for Alderman in each of said districts.

A COUNCILMANIC CONVENTION in each of the Councilmanic Districts, to consist of five delegates from each ward, except in the First Councilmanic District, which shall consist of three delegates from each ward in said district, to nominate six Councilmen in each of said Councilmanic districts.

A SCHOOL CONVENTION in each of the seven School Districts, to nominate a Commissioner of Common Schools for each School District, and a Trustee of Common Schools for each ward; said convention to consist of five delegates from each ward, except the First School District, which shall consist of three delegates from each ward. The delegates in the wards below 14th-st. to be elected as hereinafter mentioned.

The Assembly District south of 14th-st. shall elect by ballot one delegate from each election district, and the delegates so elected from the different wards shall meet in Ward Conventions on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock, in their respective wards, and elect delegates to the School Conventions, and delegates to the Councilmanic Convention.

The President of each Association, or, in his absence, the proper officer thereof, shall appoint at least three inspectors, who shall hold the election in accordance with the rules adopted for electing the delegates to the last State Convention.

THE CITY CONVENTION shall meet at Headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1865, at 7 o'clock.

THE ALDERMANIC CONVENTION shall meet at the Headquarters of each District Association on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1865, at 7½ o'clock.

THE COUNCILMANIC CONVENTION shall meet on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1865, at 7½ o'clock, as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 14th Wards, at Fifth Ward Hotel.
SECOND DISTRICT, comprising the 10th, 11th, 13th and 17th Wards, at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st.
THIRD DISTRICT, comprising the 9th, 15th, 16th and 18th Wards, at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-st.
FOURTH DISTRICT, comprising the 12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards, at No. 435 4th-av.

THE SCHOOL CONVENTION shall meet on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1865, at 7½ o'clock, as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards, at Fifth Ward Hotel.
SECOND DISTRICT, comprising the 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards, at Runk's Hotel.
THIRD DISTRICT, comprising the 9th and 16th Wards, at No. 95 6th-av.
FOURTH DISTRICT, comprising the 11th and 17th Wards, at No. 21 Avenue D.
FIFTH DISTRICT, comprising the 15th and 18th Wards, at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st.
SIXTH DISTRICT, comprising the 20th and 21st Wards, at Lincoln Hall, corner 33d-st. and 8th-av.
SEVENTH DISTRICT, comprising the 12th, 19th and 22d Wards, at Dingeldein's, between 59th and 60th-sts., in 3d-av.

THE WARD CONVENTIONS below 14th-st. shall meet at the places named, as follows:

First Ward—No. 2 State-st.
Second Ward—No. 87 South-st.
Third Ward—No. 272 Greenwich-st.
Fourth Ward—No. 463 Pearl-st.
Fifth Ward—Fifth Ward Hotel.
Sixth Ward—Golden's Hall, corner Franklin and Centre sts.
Seventh Ward—Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.
Eighth Ward—No. 185 Spring-st.
Ninth Ward—No. 95 6th-av.
Tenth Ward—No. 274 Grand-st.
Eleventh Ward—No 21 Avenue D.
Thirteenth Ward—Clinton Garden.
Fourteenth Ward—Westchester House.
Fifteenth Ward—Sinclair House.
Seventeenth Ward—No. 23 3d-av.

Polls to be open in all cases from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

JAMES KELLY, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, }
CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
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Forward inland expresses daily to all parts of the South, and by steamships every WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Rates of freight greatly reduced. Particular attention paid to the collection of drafts, notes, bills, &c., &c. Specie, bank notes, bonds, &c., taken at low rates, and insured against all risks, when required.

ENGLISH SOLES FOR DINNER ON MONDAY.—Jugged hare on TUESDAY; for sale, English mutton, soles, pheasants, hares, bacon hams, Gloster, chedder and Stilton cheese, filberts, Yarmouth bloaters, Irish ham and bacon, Scotch ling, Finnan haddock, &c.
RICHARDSON'S, No. 100 William, near John.

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR,
WILLIAMS, BILL PASTER, NO. 29 ANN-ST.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st. There will be Divine Service in this church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Services LORD'S DAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching morning and evening by Rev. D. P. HENDERSON, of Louisville, Ky.

SPIRITUAL MEETING, LAMARTINE HALL, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av.—Relation of facts, 3 P. M.; trance speaking, 7½ o'clock, EVENING. Subject chosen by the audience.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. BARNABAS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION HOUSE AND CHAPEL, No. 304 Mulberry-st., Rev. S. H. HILLIARD. Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Daily morning prayer at 8½ o'clock. FRIDAY EVENING, service and lecture at 7½ o'clock. The Mission House is open as a temporary home for women and children, and depends for daily support upon voluntary contributions, not having assured subscriptions. Since the 1st of July about 275 inmates have been received, and about 4,500 meals have been given out. We appeal to all Christians.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. Church, near 9th-av. Special services SUNDAY, Nov. 19, commemorative of the payment of the entire debt. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Bishop D. W. CLARK, D. D., of Cincinnati. Love Feast and reunion of former pastors and members at 2½ P. M. Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD will preside. Preaching at 7 P. M. by Rev. W. H. FERRIS, of Newburgh. Prayer-meeting at the close of the evening sermon.

"LO! THE POOR INDIAN."—THREE full-blooded Indians, at the Church of the Pilgrims, 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. THOMAS DANA will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Rev. ADAM GEORGE will preach at 3 P. M. Rev. JOHN GRIFFIN will interpret for the latter. Preaching each evening through the week. Cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold a regular meeting at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. CROSBY's,) corner of 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion —*A Missionary Spirit.* Rev. Drs. CROSBY and STRONG are expected to take part.

THE SPIRITUAL LYCEUM, CORNER 23d-st. and Broadway, will be open on SUNDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Discourses by HORACE DRESSER, L.L. D. Subjects: Morning, *Inspired Writings; Translation from the Greek and Exposition of 2d Timothy; chap. iii.; verses 15, 16 and 17.* Evening, *My Experience, and How I Became a Spiritualist.* Deferred last Sunday.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH services in the Eighth District Court-room, corner 7th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY, 19th inst. Service at 10½ A. M. Lecture for the Jews at 7½ P. M., by Rev. WM. H. BENJAMIN, of the Church of the Holy Communion. Jews and Gentiles are cordially invited to attend.

PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS MEET at Ebbett Hall, corner of 33d-st. and Broadway. Dr. R.T. HALLOCK will speak MORNING and EVENING. His morning subject—*The Unity of Truth the Test of Religious Opinion;* evening, *The Reformer against the Busybody.* Seats free.

BANK-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NO. 107 BANK-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M., by Rev. CYRUS FOSS, of the St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av. Preaching every Sunday at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 7 P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—On account of repairs on the church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., no preaching 19th inst.; other meetings as usual; preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

FOURTH ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Houston and Thompson sts.—Services on SABBATH, 19th inst.; in the MORNING, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. FREELAND; in the EVENING, at 7½ P. M., by Rev. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D., of Pittsburgh, Penn.

ST. ALBANS NEW CHAPEL, LEXINGTON-av., corner 47th-st., Rev. C. W. MORRILL, Rector, Rev. McWALTER B. NOYES, Priest Assistant, will be opened for Divine service on SUNDAY, the 19th inst. Punctual services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening preacher, Rev. MORGAN DIX, S. F. D.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE MORAVIANS.—This congregation will hold Divine worship at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Preaching by the pastor SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Park-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, morning and evening. The public are cordially invited to attend. Subject for the evening—*The Society of Friends and its Leaders, George Fox and Elias Hicks.*

SECOND ADVENT, AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching SUNDAY at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M., *The Judgment of Revelation, ch. xx., 12, 13;* at 3 P. M., *How Modern Spiritualism Appeals to the Bible.* All are invited. Seats free

JUBILEE YEAR OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The second sermon of the series will be preached by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Purity of the Bible.*

PEOPLE'S MEETING, NO. 187 BOWERY, THIS DAY (SUNDAY,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*Is the United States Government Justified in Demanding Damages for the Depredations Committed on American Vessels?* Prof. CHAPMAN will open the discussion. The public are cordially invited. Platform free to all.

THIRTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The eighteenth anniversary of the Sunday School Missionary Society will be held in the church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Interesting addresses and missionary intelligence may be expected.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. WM. PARKE, of St. Paul's Church, will preach SUNDAY, morning at 10½, afternoon at 3½, and Rev. EDWARD ATWILL evening service at 7½. Seats free.

NO. 95 6TH-AV.—SUNDAY DISCUSSIONS—Afternoon at 3: *Can a Future Life be Proved Without the Evidences of Spiritual Manifestations?* Evening at 7½: *Should Civil Rights be Equal to All, Irrespective of Sex, Race or Color?*

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. G. A. WEDEKIND, Pastor, will be installed on SUNDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. GREENWALT, of Easton, Penn., will preach at 7½ P. M.

REV. E. G. BROOKS GIVES HIS SIXTH Discourse to the young, at the 2th-st. Universalist Church, west of 6th-av., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 19, at 3 o'clock. Subject: *Extravagance.* D. K. LEE preaches at 10½. All made welcome.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn—Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon will be the fourth of the series to young men. Subject: *Thinking.*

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Strangers' classes at 12, noon. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Collection taken up in aid of the church.

THE REV. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D., of Pittsburgh, will (D. V.) preach next SABBATH, at 7½ P. M., at the corner of Houston and Thompson sts., in the A. R. Presbyterian Church, of which he was formerly pastor. The public are invited to attend.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner Scammel-st.—Evening service at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, will preach morning and evening, on SUNDAY, Nov. 19. Seats for all.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH IN 53D-ST.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock by Rev. STEPHEN REMINGTON; at 7½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. PENDLETON.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—SUNDAY the Rector will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and the Bishop of Honolulu at 7½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in his church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Who is the Lord that I Should Obey Him?*

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, 3D-AV., between 76th and 77th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Elder NATHAN WRIGHT will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. on the subject of *The Prodigal Son*, and at 7½ P. M. on *Justification by Faith.*

SPIRIT PHENOMENA.—SPEAKING AND singing through the mediumship of Mrs. EMMA F. JAY BULLENE, SUNDAY, 10½, free; 7½, 20 cents. Metaphysical and scientific questions replied to.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 200 children.

J. L. BISHOP IS TO PREACH TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., on *The Fulfillment of the Prophecies, &c.* Seats free.

REV. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D., OF Pittsburgh, Penn., will preach on SUNDAY in the Second U. P. Church, Brooklyn, corner of Bond-st. and Atlantic-av., at 10½ A. M.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th-st., near 8th-av. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. W. KNAPP, every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Come and hear him.

REV. EDWIN BURNHAM WILL PREACH three times on SUNDAY, the 19th, in the Mission Chapel, 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Seats free.

SWEDENBORG AS A SEER.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES will lecture on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 7½ o'clock, in the hall of the Cooper Union, Astor-place. Admission free.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—17th-st., west of 6th-av. Rev. J. A. NUTTING will preach in the above place on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening, *Moses and the Hebrews.*

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. W. C. CLARK, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; afternoon at 3, and evening at 7 P. M. Seats free.

UNQUENCHABLE FIRE!—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in Jones' Hall, No. 636 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Burning of the World.*

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

REV. N. CYR, CORRESPONDENT OF *Le Moniteur*, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the French Evangelical Church, University-place.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching morning, at 10½, and evening at 7½, by Rev. Mr. HILDRETH. Strangers invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., west of 8th-av. Rev. GEO. S. CHASE, of Rochester, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TO NAVAL OFFICERS AND SAILORS.

A List of Prize-Money to be Distributed.

The following list of additional prizes payable is published by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury:

Name of Captor.	Name of Prize.
Adolph Hugel	Cargo of schooner Kate.
Antona	Betsy.
Ariel	Boat Buckshot.
Antona	Cecelia "D."
Argosy	Property, mules, &c.
Augusta	Cumbria cargo.
Augusta	Island Belle.
Arago	Glide.
Aries	Ceres.
Ariel	Maria Alberta.
Ariel	Lealtad.
Albatross	Wenona.
Aroostook	Eureka and cargo.
Aroostook	Marion.
Aroostook	Cotton.
Aug. Dinsmore	John.
Adela	Badger
Alabama	Annie.
Ariel	Mail.
Aries	82 bales cotton.
Acacia	Julia.
Augusta	Princess Royal.
America	Princess Royal.
Braziliera	Buffalo.
Baron de Kalb	Alonzo Childs.
Bienville	Patras.
Bienville	Louisa.
Bienville	Stettin.
Brooklyn	Blaze.
Brooklyn	Steamer Meaco.
Brooklyn	Kate and Starr.
Brooklyn	Nahum Stetson.
Blackhawk	Cotton.
Bermuda	Carmita.
Beauregard	Volant.
Beauregard	Ora Monita.
Beauregard	Linda.
Benton	Cotton, &c.
Blackhawk	Cotton, &c.
Bermuda	Fortunate.
Bermuda	Artist.
Beauregard	Hannah.
Beauregard	Racer.
Beauregard	Garibaldi.
Beauregard	Lydia.
Beauregard	Spunky.
Beauregard	Minnie.
Bienville	Annie, Sophia and Pet.
Britannia	Blenheim.
Bainbridge	Baigorry.
Bienville	Lightning.
Commodore	Leocadie.
Caswell	Glide.
Circassian	John Wesley.
Circassian	Minnie.
Corwin	Director.
Cayuga	8 barrels of sugar.
Cayuga	Wave.
Cayuga	J. T. Davis.
Cayuga	Ponchmataha.
Connecticut	Rambler.
Connecticut	Scotia.
Connecticut	Greyhound.
Commodore	Restless, Union, &c.
Champion	8 bales cotton.
Currituck	Canoes.
Currituck	Director.
Cimarron	Atlanta.
Courier	Angelina.
Cricket	Tom Suggs.
Cricket	10 bales cotton.
Cumberland	Henry C. Brooks.
Connestoga	154 bales of cotton.
Connestoga	20 bales of cotton.
Connestoga	27 bales of cotton.
Connestoga	55 bales of cotton.
Corypheus	Sailboat and cargo.
Chippewa	Napier.
Chocura	Frederick 2d.
Chocura	Agnes.
Connecticut	Minnie.
Cincinnati	Cotton.
Conestoga	Cotton.
Corondolet	Cotton.
Curlew	Cotton.
Connemaugh	Judson.
Cimarron	Cotton.
Crusader	Gen. Taylor.
Cimarron	Jupiter.
Connecticut	Ceres.
Colorado	Cuba.
Colorado	Wenona.
Commodore	4 boats, &c.
Commodore	1 boat.
Calypso	Lady Sterling.
Chocura	Louisa.
Chillicothe	Cotton, &c.
Choctaw	Cotton, &c.
Carondelet	Cotton, &c.
Clyde	Cotton, &c.
Cricket	Cotton, &c.
Cherokee	Emma Henry.
Chocura	Lowood.
Chocura	Julia.
Connemaugh	Queen of the Waves.
Corypheus	Sailboats and cargoes.
Commodore	4 boats, &c.
Choctaw	Volunteer.
Champion	Volunteer.
Chocura	Lote Harley.
Chocura	31 bales cotton.
Cornubia	89 bales cotton.
Connecticut	90 bales cotton.
Clyde	42 bales and bags of cotton.
Cumberland	Young America.
Cayuga	Cotton.
De Soto	Bright and Mississippian.
De Soto	Jane, Adelie and Major Prim.
De Soto	Rapid.
De Soto	Cuba.
De Soto	Jas. Battle and 114 bales cotton.
De Soto	Sea Bird and Clarita.
De Soto	Alice Vivian.
De Soto	Lady Maria.
De Soto	Montgomery.
Dahlia	Cotton.
Dan. Smith	Sophia.
Daffodil	Wonder.
Dan. Smith	Chatham.
Dan. Smith	Lot of goods.
Diana	Southern Merchant.
E. B. Hale	Wave.
Eugenia	Alabama.
Essex	Arkansas.
Ethan Allen	Gipsey.
Eolus	Lady Sterling.
Eolus	Hope.
Essex	Cotton, &c.
Eastport	Cotton, &c.
Exchange	207 bales cotton.
Fort Henry	G. L. Brockenborough.
Fort Henry	Annie Maria.
Fort Henry	Anna.
Fort Henry	57 bales cotton.
Fort Henry	89 bales cotton.
Fort Henry	Southern Star.
Fort Henry	Scow and 22 bales cotton.
Fort Henry	Martha Jane, Isabella, Emma, and 250 bush. corn.
Fort Henry	Ranger.
Flambeau	Hetiwan.
Fox	Boat Buckshot.
Fair Play	Gen. Siegel.
Forest Rose	Elmira.
Forest Rose	Cotton.
Fern	Cotton.
Fort Jackson	Boston.
Fort Jackson	Tristler.
Fox	Maria Alberta.
Fox	Lealtad.
Fort Morgan	Lene.
Fort Hindman	Cotton, &c.
Flag	Emilie.
Fox	Mail.
Fort Jackson	Wando.
Fort Hindman	Volunteer.
Fernandina	Annie Thompson.
Gem of the Seas	Maggie Fulton.
Gem of the Seas	4 bales cotton.
Gem of the Seas	Richard.
Gen. Putnam	Ellis.
Gen. Putnam	Lyndhaven and Unknown.
Granite City	Anita.
Grand Gulf	Mary Annie.
Grand Gulf	Young Republic.
Grand Gulf	Banshee.
Gen. Pillow	Cotton.
Gen. Lyon	Cotton.
Gertrude	Warrior.
Gertrude	Ellen.
Gertrude	Wenona.
Geo. Monaghan	Canoe and cargo.
Gettysburg	Little Ada.
Gen. Price	Cotton, &c.
Gazelle	Cotton, &c.
Gettysburg	Armstrong.
Gettysburg	Lillian.
Gettysburg	Cotton.
Gettysburg	Blenheim.
Gertrude	Cotton.
Glide	Malta.
Gov. Buckingham	Cotton.
G. W. Blunt	Prince Royal.
Harriet Lane	Henry C. Brooks.
Hendrick Hudson	138¾ bales cotton.
Hope	Emma Tuttle.
Housatonic	Hetiwan.
Huntsville	Surprise and Ascension.
Huntsville	A. J. Hodge.
Huntsville	Minnie.
Huron	Albert.
Huron	Cumbria cargo.
Huron	Sophia.
Hatteras	P. C. Wallace.
Honeysuckle	Fly.
Honeysuckle	Florida.
Hendrick Hudson	Laura.
Honeysuckle	Miriam.
Huron	Chatham.
Howquah	Annie.
Honduras	Mail.
Honduras	Neptune.
Hendrick Hudson	Lucy.
Hendrick Hudson	Fannie McRae.
Honeysuckle	Augusta.
Housatonic	Prince Royal.
Hibiscus	Florida.
Hibiscus	Annie.
Itasca	Sea Drift.
Itasca	Miriam.
Iroquois	Merrimac.
Itasca	Mary Ann.
Itasca	Carrie Mier.
Iuka	Comus.
Jas. S. Chambers	Rebecca.
Jas. S. Chambers	Ida.
Jas. S. Chambers	Relampago.
Jas. L. Davis	64 bales cotton.
Jasmine	Relampago.
Juniata	Fashion, 2.
J. P. Jackson	P. C. Wallis.
Juliet	Mules.
Jacob Bell	Metallic life-boat.
James Adger	Elizabeth.
J. L. Davis	Florida.
J. P. Jackson	Medora and cargo.
Kanawha	Clara.
Kanawha	Ann.
Kanawha	Dart.
Kanawha	Ripple.
Kanawha	Comet, 2.
Kanawha	Eugenia.
Kensington	Velocity.
Katahdin	Excelsior.
Kennebeck	Eugenia.
Kennebeck	Juniper.
Kittatinny	Reserve.
Kittatinny	Sargent.
Keystone State	Margaret and Jessie
Keystone State	Caledonia.
Kansas	Tristam Shandy.
Kenwood	Cotton.
Keystone State	Elsie.
Keystone State	Elizabeth.
Keystone State	Rouen.
Keystone State	Cotton.
Kensington	Corse and Maria.
Kennebeck	John Scott.
Kennebeck	M. J. Smith.
Kennebeck	Wenona.
Kanawha	Wenona.
Katahdin	Albert Edward.
Key West	Tobacco.
Kansas	Annie.
Keystone State	4 bales cotton.
Keystone State	90 bales cotton.
Keystone State	Lillian.
Keystone State	80 bales cotton.
Kanawha	Mary Ellen.
Lodona	Arctic.
Lackawanna	Planter.
Lackawanna	Hunter.
Lackawanna	Neptune.
Lexington	12 bales cotton.
Louisville	Cotton.
Lily	Cotton.
Linden	42 bales cotton.
Lafayette	Cotton, &c.
Louisville	Cotton, &c.
Lexington	Cotton, &c.
Lodona	Minnie.
Louisville	207 bales cotton.
Lillian	Blenheim.
Montgomery	Carolina and cargo.
Monticello	Sue.
Monticello	Pioneer.
Monticello	Winnifred.
Monticello	Henry C. Brooks.
Mount Vernon	Saint George.
Mount Vernon	Napier.
Mystic	Napier.
Minnesota	H. C. Brooks.
McClellan	Laura Dudley.
McClellan	Clotilda.
Mound City	Cotton.
Marmora	Cotton.
Metacomet	Donegal.
Mahaska	General Taylor.
Midnight	Sophia.
Massachusetts	Caledonia.
Marblehead	Glide.
Massachusetts	Nahum Stetson.
Magnolia	Matagorda.
Mount Vernon	Cotton.
Midnight	Defy.
Montgomery	Ceres.
Maratanza	Ceres.
Mercedita	Ceres.
Morse	Schooner, &c.
Mobile	Emma.
Mobile	Anna Verden.
Mobile	Cotton.
Mound City	Cotton.
Mackinaw	Mary.
Metacomet	Susanna.
Mackinaw	Armstrong.
Montgomery	Armstrong.
Marmora	207 bales cotton.
Mount Vernon	29 bales cotton.
Mathew Vassar	John Hale.
Merrimac	Henrietta.
Mahaska	Delia.
Metacomet	Lilly.
Massachusetts	Lillian.
Magnolia	Cotton and turpentine.
Memphis	Princess Royal.
Nahant	Atlanta.
Niagara	Str. Meaco.
Norfolk Packet	Ocean Bird.
Niphon	10 bales cotton.
New-London	P. C. Wallis.
Nansemond	Margaret and Jessie.
New Era	Cotton.
Nantucket	Jupiter.
New London	Zulima.
Niphon	Ella and Anna.
Neosho	Cotton, &c.
Norfolk Packet	Linda.
Nita	Brothers.
Nita	Nan Nan.
Niphon	Annie.
Newbern	Pevensey.
Niphon	Cotton.
Octorara	Handy.
Octorara	Eagle.
Octorara	Rosalie.
Octorara	Florence Nightingale.
Owasco	8 barrels sugar.
Owasco	Active and Blue Belle.
Owasco	Lilly.
Owasco	Laura and cargo.
Owasco	Fanny and cargo.
Ottawa	Hetiwan.
Osage	179 bales cotton.
Osage	8 bales cotton.
Ossipee	Helena.
Octorara	Brothers.
Octorara	W. Y. Leitch.
Octorara	Wenona.
Ozark	Cotton, &c.
Osage	Cotton, &c.
Ouichita	Cotton, &c.
O. H. Lee	Sort.
Osage	Volunteer.
Osceola	Elenheim.
Potomac	Independence.
Potomac	Champion.
Passaic	Glide.
Pequot	Don.
Powhatan	Mary Clinton.
Pawnee	Hattie.
Pawnee	Rowena.
Pawnee	Susan Jane.
Pawnee	H. C. Brooks.
Pembina	Joe Flanner.
Pembina	Beckwith.
Port Royal	Fashion.
Port Royal	13 bales cotton.
Perry	Ellis.
Potomska	Belle.
Pittsburgh	5 bales cotton.
Pittsburgh	17 bales cotton.
Preble	Ann.
Pawnee	Mary Wood.
Petrel	Cotton.
Pittsburgh	Cotton.
Proteus	Jupiter.
Pansy	Cotton.
Petrel	Rum, sugar, &c., &c.
Perry	Savannah.
Penobscot	James Williams.
Penobscot	Stingray.
Penobscot	Lilly.
Penobscot	John Douglas.
Pocahontas	Antona.
Pittsburgh	6 bales cotton.
Pittsburgh	Cotton, &c.
Pursuit	Florida.
Princess Royal	Cora.
Princess Royal	Flash.
Prairie Bird	207 bales cotton.
Petrel	207 bales cotton.
Princess Royal	Sophia and Pet.
Penobscot	Matilda.
Picket Boat	Albemarle.
Pursuit	Peep O'Day.
Proteus	Ruby.
Proteus	Anna Laura.
Potomac	Bloomer.
Pursuit	Mary.
Pinola	Cora.
Quaker City	Pioneer.
Quaker City	Winifred.
Quaker City	Lynchburgh.
Quaker City	Elsie.
Queen	Louisa.
Quaker City	R. H. Vermilyea.
Quaker City	Lilla.
Quaker City	Cora.
Quaker City	Cotton.
Quaker City	Telemaco.
Quaker City	Princess Royal.
Rachel Seamen	Dart.
Rachel Seaman	Velocity.
Rachel Seaman	Maria Albert.
Restless	Lydia and Mary.
Restless	Ann.
Rosalie	Ann.
Roebuck	Amelia.
Roebuck	Ring Dove.
Roebuck	10½ bales cotton.
R. R. Cuyler	Eugenie.
Romeo	Cotton.
Rattler	Rum, sugar, &c.
Roebuck	Gophir.
Restless	Ann.
R. Seaman	Corse and Maria.
R. Seaman	Cuba.
Richmond	Wenona.
R. Island	Nixen.
Roebuck	Mary and Louise.
Roebuck	Susan.
Restless	Emilie and W. A. Kain.
R. Cuyler	Armstrong.
Romeo	207 bales cotton.
Roebuck	Nina and Rebel.
Roebuck	Terrapin.
R. R. Cuyler	52 bales cotton.
Sagamore	11 barrels turpentine.
Sagamore	G. L. Brockenborough.
Sagamore	Clara, Louisa and Shot.
Sagamore	Frolic.
Sagamore	Southern Rights.
Sagamore	Enterprise.
Sagamore	New Year
Sagamore	Ann.
Sagamore	Charm.
Sagamore	Paul.
Santiago de Cuba	Comet.
Santiago de Cuba	Ella Warley.
State of Georgia	Nassau.
State of Georgia	Annie.
San Jacinto	Boat Buckshot.
San Jacinto	Alabama.
San Jacinto	Lizzie Davis.
San Jacinto	Magnolia.
San Jacinto	Schooner Edward.
Sea Bird	Boat Buckshot.
Sacramento	Wanderer.
Stonewall	Lady Maria.
Seminole	Charleston.
Seminole	Lida.
Seneca	Alma.
Sheppard Knapp	Fannie Laura.
South Carolina	Alliance.
South Carolina	Nellie.
Stars and Stripes	Florida.
Stars and Stripes	Napier.
St. Louis	Str. Meaco.
Stettin	Aries.
Stettin	St. John's.
Susquehanna	Ann.
Susquehanna	Alabama.
Susquehanna	San Juan.
Susquehanna	Prince Alfred.
Susquehanna	H. C. Brooks.
Sciota	Mary Sorley.
Signal	Cotton.
Somerset	Hortense.
Samuel Rotan	Gen. Taylor.
San Jacinto and tenders	Maria Alberta.
Sagamore	Meteor.
Samuel Rotan	Cuba.
S. de Cuba	A. D. Vance.
Sassacus	Wild Dayrell, &c.
Sea Bird	Maria Alberta.
Sea Bird	Lealtad.
San Jacinto	Lealtad.
Sciota	Cotton, &c.
Stars and Stripes	Gertrude.
Stars and Stripes	Laura.
South Carolina	Ezilda and J. H. Toome.
Sciota	Cora Smyzer and Psucha Larispa.
San Jacinto	Oscar.
San Jacinto	William.
San Jacinto	Roebuck.
San Jacinto	Mary Ellen.
Sunflower	Josephine.
Stonewall	Josephine.
Sonoma	Ida.
Seminole	Josephine.
San Jacinto	General Finnegan.
San Jacinto	Mail.
Sea Bird	Mail.
Somerset	Circassian.
Stockdale	Medora and cargo.
S. de Cuba	Cotton.
Tennessee	Friendship.
Tennessee	Alabama.
T. A. Ward	Alliance.
Two Sisters	Boat Buckshot.
Tuscumbia	3 bales and 2 pcs. cotton.
Tahoma	Mary Jane.
Tahoma	Sugar and molasses.
Tahoma	Harriet.
Tahoma	Crazy Jane.
Tahoma	Statesman.
Tioga	Avon.
Tioga	Justina.
Tioga	Brothers.
Tioga	Herald.
Tioga	Florence Nightingale.
Tyler	Cotton.
Two Sisters	Maria Alberta.
Two Sisters	Lealtad.
Tallahatchie	Boat, &c.
Tallahatchie	Cotton.
Two Sisters	Mail.
Tristam Shandy	Blenheim.
Tioga	Swallow.
Victoria	Nicholas, of Leith.
Victoria	Nassau.
Virginia	Experiment.
Virginia	Alma.
Violet	Ceres.
Virginia	Henry Colthirst.
Virginia	Sylphide.
Virginia	Mary Douglas.
Virginia	Camille.
Virginia	Belle.
Vicksburgh	80 bales cotton.
Wabash	H. C. Brooks.
Wachusett	Dolphin.
Wanderer	Annie "E."
Wanderer	Ranger.
Weehawken	Atlanta.
W. G. Anderson	McCanfield.
W. G. Anderson	Royal Yacht.
W. H. Brown	Cotton, &c.
Wilderness	Annie.
Yacht America	Antelope.

The Brevets in the Regular Army.

We give below a statement, taken from the *Army Register* of this year, of the brevets in the regular army. As the War Department did not begin to bestow this honor for meritorious service in the Quartermaster's Department, the Pay Department, and to bureau officers prior to that date, it is fair to presume that the brevets given in this table were bestowed for bravery and efficiency in the field:

Corps of Engineers.—Total number of officers, 86; number of brevets, 21.

Ordnance Department.—Total number of officers, 61; number of brevets, 6.

Cavalry.—Second Regiment—Officers, 33; brevets, 8. Third Regiment—Officers, 38; brevets, 6. Fifth Regiment—Officers, 33; brevets, 3. Sixth Regiment—Officers, 35; brevets, 5.

Artillery Regiments.—First—Officers, 44; brevets, 5. Second—Officers, 46; brevets, 6. Third—Officers, 44; brevets, 5. Fourth—Officers, 46; brevets, 5. Fifth—Officers, 55; brevets, 12.

Infantry Regiments.—Twelfth—Officers, 45; brevets, 21. Second—Officers, 31; brevets, 9. Fifteenth—Officers, 52; brevets, 15. Seventeenth—Officers, 47; brevets, 11. Eleventh—Officers, 70; brevets, 12. Third—Officers, 25; brevets, 4. Tenth—Officers, 26; brevets, 4. Sixth—Officers, 28; brevets, 2. Eighth—Officers, 29; brevets, 2. Fourth—Officers, 28; brevets, 1. Seventh—Officers, 24, brevets, 0.

The regular regiments that served in the Western armies are not given in the above statements, as their officers have not yet received brevets for their distinguished services.

Nearly fifty per cent. of the officers of the Twelfth Regular Infantry have been breveted, and thirty per cent. of the Second.

Another table can be added to show the price paid by the Twelfth Infantry for the honor of heading the list.

Officers killed in battle	11
Officers wounded in battle	26
Officers prisoners of war	13
Officers died of disease contracted in line of duty	4

The regiment has inscribed on its banners the names of thirty-six pitched battles.

Interesting Old Document.

The Fredericksburg *Ledger* contains the will of the Mother of WASHINGTON, as written by herself and recorded in the Clerk's office of Spottsylvania County. Such a venerable document, which carries us back to the days and scenes of the infancy of this now mighty republic, cannot be otherwise than interesting to our readers. What associations are called up by it! By what extraordinary events has American progress from the date of this will to the present time been distinguished!

From the Fredericksburgh Ledger.

MRS. WASHINGTON'S WILL.—We publish below this rare and curious document. The original is in possession of our worthy clerk, J. J. CHEW, Esq., where it can be seen at any time.

The elegant terms in which she attends to several female domestics of African "scent," will, we fear, much shock some of our "Northern brethren."

We give the spelling as in the original, though probably this is the scrivener's.

In the name of God. Amen. I, MARY WASHINGTON, of Fredericksburgh, in the County of Spottsylvania, being in good health, but calling to mind the uncertainty of this life, and willing to dispose of what remains of my worldly estate, do make and publish this my last will, recommending my soul into the hands of my Creator, hoping for a remission of all my sins, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind. I dispose of all my worldly estates as follows:

Imprimis.—I give to my son, Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, all my lands on Accokeek Run, in the County of Stafford, and also my negro boy GEORGE, to him and his heirs forever; also, my best bed, bedstead and Virginia cloth curtains, (the same that stands in my best room,) my quilted blue and white quilt, and my best dressing-glass.

Item.—I give and devise to my son, CHARLES WASHINGTON, my negro man TOM, to him and his assigns forever.

Item.—I give and devise to my daughter, BETTY LEWIS, my phæton and bay horse.

Item.—I give and devise to my daghter-in-law, HANNAH WASHINGTON, my purple cloth cloak, lined with shag.

Item.—I give and devise to my grandson, CORBIN WASHINGTON, my negro wench, Old Bet, my riding chair, and two black horses, to him and his assigns forever.

Item.—I give and devise to my grandson, FIELDING LEWIS, my negro man FREDERICK, to him and his assigns forever; also, eight silver table spoons, half my crockery ware, and the blue and white tea china, walnut bookcase, oval table, one bed, one bed-spread, one pr. sheets, one pr. blankets and white cotton counterpane, two table-cloths, six red leather chairs, half of my pewter, one-half of my iron kitchen furniture.

Item.—I give and devise to my grandson, LAWRENCE LEWIS, my negro wench LYDIA, to him and his assigns forever.

Item.—I give and devise to my grand-daughter, BETTIE CARTER, my negro woman, little Bet, and her future increase, to her and her assigns forever; also, my largest looking-glass, my walnut writing desk with drawers, a square dining-table, one bed, bedstead, bolster, one pillow, one blanket and pair of sheets, white Virginia cloth counterpaine and purple curtains, my red and white tea china, tea-spoons, and the other half of pewter, crockery ware, and the remainder of my kitchen furniture.

Item.—I give to my grandson, GEORGE WASHINGTON, my next best dressing-glass, one bedstead, bed, bolster, one pillow, one pair sheets, one blanket and counterpaine.

Item—I devise all my wearing apparel to be equally divided between my grand-daughters, BETTY CARTER, FANNY BALL and MILLY WASHINGTON; but should my daughter BETTY LEWIS fancy any one, two or three articles thereof, she is to have them before a division thereof.

Lastly—I nominate and appoint my said son, Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, executor of this my will, and as I owe few or no debts, I direct my executor to give no security, nor to appraise my estate; but desire the same may be allotted to my devisees with as little trouble and delay as may be, desiring their acceptance thereof as all the token I now have to give them of my love to them.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 20th day of May, 1788.

MARY WASHINGTON. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed and published in our presence and signed by us in the presence of the said MARY WASHINGTON, at her desire.

Witnesses. { JAMES MERCER.
JOSEPH WALKER.
JOHN FERNEYHOUGH.

It appears that those who have suffered most from the epidemic in Paris are the *chiffonniers*, or ragmen, and the street-sweepers. On the former class it has fallen so heavily that there is some intention of suppressing the trade altogether.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 18, 1865.

$75,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	105⅝	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	97
19,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	105⅝	100	do b10	97
10,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'62	102¼	100	do s30	96¾
14,000	do	102⅛	500	Erie Railroad	91⅞
3,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s.C.'64	100⅜	500	do b10	92
20,000	do 2d call	100½	1500	do	92
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	100⅛	300	Hud. Riv. R.	108⅜
28,000	do	100	200	Reading R.	114
10,000	U. S. 5s,10-40s.C.	91⅜	200	do s10	114
3,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s. Second Series	97⅛	200	do s15	114
10,000	do	97⅛	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	76
15,600	do. Third Ser.	97⅛	500	do	76⅛
1,500	do	97¼	3000	do	76¼
10,000	U.S. 6s,1 Yr. Cer. New issue	97⅝	100	Long Island R. s10	78
27,000	Missouri 6s	75	100	do b10	78⅜
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	78	25	Sixth-av. R.	125
2,000	North Car. 6s	81	1200	Cleve. & Pitts.	93½
2,000	do	82	2000	do	93¾
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	28⅞	500	do	93⅝
20,000	do	28¾	520	Chic. & N. W.	35
4,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76..C.	104	75	do	35⅛
2,000	Mil. & St.P.1st	83	2500	do	35¼
5,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102	1000	do	35⅜
10	Metropolitan Bank	119	2000	do	35½
95	Am. Exchange Bk.	112	200	do b10	35⅝
30	Imp. & Trad. Bank	90	100	do b30	35⅞
25	Cen. National B'k	[illegible]	500	do s10	35½
15	do	105	200	do b15	35⅝
545	West. U. Teleg'h.	59	500	do	35⅞
50	do 2d call	58	400	do 2d call	35¾
15	Shoe & Leather Bk.	102	500	do	35⅝
100	Canton Co. 2d call	45¾	500	do	35⅝
1000	do	45½	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	65½
200	do	45⅝	500	do	65⅝
200	do	45¾	500	do	65¾
200	do b10	45¾	25	Cleve.,Col.& Cin.R.	130
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.	44	100	Chic. & R. I.	108½
300	Spring M. Coal	55	300	do	108¼
200	do 2d call	56	300	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	100
100	Cen. Coal Co. b15	51	16	Mil. & P.D.C.2dPr.	88
100	Quick. Min. Co.	48¼	100	Tol., W. & West	49
200	Mariposa M. Co.	13½	800	P., F. W. & C.	104½
200	do	13⅞	100	do	104⅝
1000	do	14	10	do	104¾
1000	do	13⅞	500	do 2d call	104⅞
200	do 2d call	14	70	do	105
400	Wyoming V. Coal	58	50	Chi. & Alt. R.	103
700	Lehigh & Susqu'h.	10½	22	Mar.& Cin.1st Pref.	50
50	N. Y. Guano	11	100	Han. & St.J. Pr	56
100	Schuylkill Coal	9	14	Mil. & St. Paul Pr	50
			120	Mar.& Cin.R.2d Pr.	28
			100	C., Bur. & Quin	114½

OPEN BOARD—9½ A. M.

100	Erie Railroad	91⅝	100	Chic. & R. I.	108
100	do b3	91⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	34¼
1000	do	91¾	300	do	34½
100	Hud. R. R. c	108½	300	do c	34½
1550	Reading R.	114	200	do b10	34⅝
1000	do s3	114	200	do c	34⅝
300	do b3	114	500	do s3	34⅝
600	do c	114	500	do b10	34¾
200	do c	113⅞	200	do	34⅝
200	do b5	114	100	do s3	34½
200	Cleve. & Pitts. b3	93	100	do b3	34⅝
300	Mich. S. & N. I. R. sc	75⅝	1600	do	34⅜
100	do b3	75⅞	100	do s3	34¾
300	Chic. & N.W.Pr. c	65½	100	do c	34¾
100	do b5	65⅝	100	Cum. Coal b3	44
700	do	65¼	100	Schuylkill Coal s3	9⅛
300	do b5	65¼	100	Mar. Min. Co. b3	13¾
200	do c	65¼			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 5-20s Old Issue b3	102⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. b3	36
100	N. Y. Cen. R. c	97	900	do b3	35⅞
200	do	97	700	do s3	35¾
100	do s3	97	100	do	36
200	Erie Railway c	92	2100	do	35¾
400	do	92	100	do s3	35⅞
200	do s3	92	800	do b3	35¾
300	do s10	92	200	do b10	35⅞
500	do s3	91⅞	100	do c	35⅞
400	do b3	92	400	Chi. & N. W.Pr. b10	65½
500	do s3	91⅞	200	do	65½
100	Hud. Riv. R.	108¼	100	do s3	65⅜
200	Reading R.	114⅛	100	do b3	65⅝
100	do s3	114	300	Chic. & R. I.	108¼
100	Mich. S. & N. I. c	76⅛	500	Canton Co.	45⅜
100	do s3	76	300	do	45⅞
100	do s3	76⅛	600	Cum. Coal b3	44½
100	do s10	76	100	do	44¼
100	do	76⅛	300	do	44⅜
600	Cleve. & Pitts. b3	93¾	100	do s3	44⅜
500	do b10	93⅞	100	do b10	44½
900	do s3	93⅝	200	Schuylkill Coal	9⅛
700	do	93⅞	100	do b3	9⅜
300	P., F. W. & C.	104½	100	do c	9⅛
$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28½	100	do	9¼
10000	do s3	28⅝	100	Mariposa Min	14
10000	do	28¾	200	do	14⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

500	Erie Railroad	91⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.	35¾
100	Hud. Riv. R. b30	108¾	700	do	35⅞
100	do b3	108⅝	100	do b3	36
200	Reading R. c	114	100	do b3	35½
800	do b3	114⅛	200	do b3	35⅞
400	M. So. & N. I. s3	76	200	do s5	35¾
100	do	76	200	do s3	35¾
200	do b3	76½	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	65⅜
500	do	76¼	100	do	65¼
300	Cleve. & Pitts.	93¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C. b3	104⅛
200	do s3	93⅜	400	do s3	104
200	Mar. Min. Co.	14¼	100	Canton Co.	45⅜
500	do	14⅜	100	Schuylkill Coal	9¼
300	Wyom. Val. Coal	60	500	do	9⅜

SATURDAY, Nov. 18—P. M.

The price of Gold to-day is 146⅞@147 per cent. as at the close of business on Friday. The speculation in the Gold Room is tame, and the buyers for a rise in price, while able to maintain the quotation near to 147 per cent., find no encouraging profit in their daily operations. The Customs demand is large, but this is nearly qualified by the supply through the occasional sales of the Treasury Office and the payments on Gold Interest. The shipments of Gold bars and miscellaneous Specie to-day amount to $434,953, making for the whole week $1,010,485. Bills on London close at 108⅞@108⅞.

Money is working easier and the principal loans on call to the Brokers were at 6 ₩ cent., the rate being partially influenced, as usual on Saturday, by the consideration of two days' interest over Sunday. But aside from this the supply of Money on the street is sensibly on the increase, and where 7 ₩ cent. cannot be had by lenders from the Brokers generally, 6 ₩ cent. is accepted from the great dealers in Government Securities, like Messrs. VERMILYE & Co., CLARK, DODGE & Co., FISK & HATCH, THOMPSONS and others.

Government Stocks were firm through the day, and the Railway speculation quite animated on several of the Western Stocks, and steady on Erie, New-York Central, &c. The Miscellaneous Shares were also active and upward on Canton Land Company, Mariposa, and one or two of the new Coal Companies. The dealings at the Exchange are generally firm, and while there is a want of real buoyancy, the market evidently begins to feel the customary effect of returning decided ease in the supply of Money offered to the Brokers. At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday afternoon:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	91½	91½	Northwest	34⅛	35⅞
U. S. 5-20s	102⅛	102¼	N. West Pref	64¾	65¾
U. S. 7-30s	97¼	97¼	Rock Island	107⅝	108¼
N. Y. Central	96⅜	96⅞	Fort Wayne	103½	104⅛
Erie	91¾	91⅞	Cumb'land Coal	43¾	44¼
Hudson	108½	108⅝	Quicksilver	48	48
Reading	114⅛	114	Mariposa	13½	14½
Mich. Southern	75⅞	76⅛	Canton	44¾	45⅞
Illinois Central	133	133½	Ohio Certificates	28⅝	28¾
Pittsburgh	92¾	93⅝	American Gold	147	146⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	130	People's	110
Merchants'	112	Shoe and Leather	100
Mechanics'	113	Corn Exchange	110
City	180	St. Nicholas	99
Tradesmen's	127	Commonwealth	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Importers' & Traders'	90
Commerce	107	N.Y.National Exc.Bk.	121
American Exchange	111½	Central National	105
Bank of the Republic	109	Fourth National	94
Hanover	109	Ninth National	104
Metropolitan	119		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90½	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub'n	87	Gal. & Chi. 2d M x	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876, conv.	104	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	103	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	101
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	102
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M.S.F.'85	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2 M.	91
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	81
Harlem 3ds, '68	94	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	85
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	110	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	85
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	86	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	94	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	45
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ₩ c.	93	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	96
Alton & T. H. 1st. M.	90	Chio & Alton Income	85
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	90	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M.	95
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	80
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	81	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	70
Tol. & Wab 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st m.	80
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex'd	90¾	Chic. & Mil. 1st mort.	85
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	95

A few days ago we alluded to the fact that on deposits of the new Thirty Year Six per cent. Bonds of the United States, issued in aid of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Comptroller of the Currency has decided to advance the rate at which Currency will be issued to National Banks to Eighty per cent. of the par value of the bonds. The following is the letter of authorization:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by the Comptroller to inform you that Pacific Railroad bonds, issued by the United States, will be received as security for Circulating Notes of National Banks, and circulation will be issued upon deposit of such Bonds, at the rate of Eighty per cent. of their par value.

Very respectfully,
H. R. HURLBURD,
Deputy Comptroller.

Messrs. FISK & HATCH, New-York.

The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Nov. 14, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus:

There has been a fair demand for Flour during the past week, principally for shipment, and prices have been firmly maintained. Freights have further advanced. We quote to New-York, by propeller and rail, at $2 20 ₩ bbl., and to Boston and Portland, by propeller and rail, at $2 60, though in some instances these rates have been cut a little. To Buffalo, by propeller, 85c. Receipts for week 16,963 bbls. Shipments for week 24,589 bbls. The Wheat market during the past week has been quite active, and prices have ruled very firm, No. 1 Spring reaching as high as $1 53. The demand has been chiefly for shipment to Lake Ontario ports, though the purchases have also been pretty liberal for ports on Lake Erie. Until within the past day or two the shipments exceeded the receipts, and in consequence the stock was drawn to a very low point. The indications are that the arrivals for the next week will be larger than for several weeks past. The weather continues mild, and is very favorable for active shipments from the interior, and for the vessels now making their last trips for the season. Shipments under insurance can be made to Lake Ontario at 20th inst., and to Lake Erie to 25th inst., after which dates the season of lake navigation may be considered as closed. Lake freights closed at 10c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 17c. to Oswego. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ₩ bushel storage, at $1 49@$1 49½; No. 2 at $1 38@$1 40. The receipts of Wheat for past week sum up 428,927 bushels, against 221,055 bushels for same time last year. Shipments for week sum up 377,976 bushels, as follows: 132,290 bushels to Buffalo; 112,871 to Oswego; 25,000 to Ogdensburgh; 49,229 to Cape Vincent; 48,086 to Canada, and 10,500 bushels to Cleveland. The clearances of Wheat since opening of navigation sum up 8,713,269 bushels, against 8,768,532 bushels during same time last year.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $9,217,221 78, including $404,000 for Customs; on account of Loan, $43,000, and Coin certificates, $684,000; payments, $7,878,847 20; balance, $59,957,697 45.

DRY GOODS.

FURS! FURS!!

SETTS FOR LADIES AND MISSES,
IN
RUSSIAN SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK,
FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.

CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
BURKE, No. 469 BROADWAY,
(Adjoining Lord & Taylor's,) and
NO. 154 FULTON-ST.

RICH LYONS AND PARIS
DRESS SILKS, REPS, MOIRE, BROCADE, SATINS, ROBES, &c., &c.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Plain, Stripes, Plaids, Figured, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPS, MERINOS, WOOLEN PLAIDS, MELANGES, ALPACCAS, LINSEY WOOLSEYS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, WINCEYS, PRINTED CASHMERES, &c., &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 463 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., corner Chrystie.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EXTRA RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES—JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMERS.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED LACES
AND EMBROIDERIES, in every variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AND SACQUES,
in every variety. Also,
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
a full assortment, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465, and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, and TRIMMINGS, for Ladies', Men's, and Boys' wear, a large and desirable assortment, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465, and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, DOMESTICS, LINENS, NAPKINS, FLANNELS, COUNTERPANES, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, CORNICES, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465, and 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PRICES REDUCED
AT BLUXOME, NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
between 25th and 26th sts.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—Novelties of all descriptions constantly received.

BUTTONS—New styles in Crochet, Steel, Pearl, Silk, &c.

FRINGES—Llama, Chenille, Ball, Bugle, Bullion and Sewing Silk.

GIMPS—Bugle, Steel, Gilt, Silk Braid and Lace Gimps.

TRIMMING CORDS, with Beads, Bugle, Tinsel and Fancy Styles.

ORNAMENTS—New designs in Silk, Velvet and Fancy Styles.

VELVET RIBBONS—All colors, in wide and narrow goods; black do.; black with white edges; colored with white edges and fancy styles.

BONNET RIBBONS—Sash Ribbons, Scarf Ribbons, Satin Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, all colors and widths.

LACES—A new lot of Black Guipure, Thread, Trimming, Valenciennes, just received.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—Our stock is now replete with all the novelties of the last importation; also French Bonnet Frames.

MILLINERY VELVETS—Silks, Satins, Plush, Uncut Velvets, Gros d'Afrique, in lengths to suit.

PRICES REDUCED
AT J. BLUXOME,
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
between 25th and 26th sts.

LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, WAISTS, EMBROIDERED and PLAIN SKIRTS, CHEMISES, &c.
ALSO, MISSES' AND BOYS'
Wardrobes, Coats, Blouses, Hats, Caps, Boys' Suits, Waists, Underclothing, Infants' Wardrobes, Bridal Outfits, &c., ready made or made to order.
☞Particular attention given to all orders in this department.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

LAKE & McCREERY,
HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE
AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
VELVET,
SILK,
CLOTH,
AND OPERA CLOAKS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
No. 471 BROADWAY.

GREAT DECLINE
IN THE DRY GOODS MARKET.
CHEAP GOODS AGAIN THE MOTTO.
NO OLD GOODS
AT HIGH PRICES,
TO RUSH OFF ON CUSTOMERS.
SO CLEAR THE TRACK FOR BARGAINS.
The past month has witnessed one of the heaviest and most rapid declines in the price of dry goods ever experienced by the mercantile community, and the days for which we have waited—the days of CHEAP GOODS—have at last arrived. We had no faith in the high prices that were ruling thirty days ago, and declined buying at those unreasonable rates; and now, having no old stock on hand, bought at high prices, to cripple us, we have been able to take advantage of this great panic, and to buy goods at almost our own prices. We have bought largely of Canton flannels, woolen flannels, cloths, cassimeres, dress goods, blankets, alpaccas, &c., which we purpose offering to our customers at NEARLY cost. We sell best Merrimac prints for 25 cents a yard; a good white muslin for 28 and 31 cents, and the rest of our goods as cheap in proportion.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

MILLINERY.
A LARGE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of FALL and WINTER PARIS MILLINERY, of the latest styles and shapes. Also, Jockey and Riding Hats in great variety, now ready at
MR. SIMMONS', No 637 Broadway.

DRY GOODS
AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
A new case of PLAIN SILK for EVENING, just received, at $4 25; same quality sold at $6 50.
PLAIDED and STRIPED SILK, good quality, at $1 75.
BLACK SILK VELVET for CLOAKS, 25 per cent. cheaper than marked prices.
WOOLENS FOR DRESSES.
200 pieces ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTH, double width, at 85 cents, reduced from $1 25.
400 pieces PLAIDED, STRIPED and MELANGE POPLINS—balance of an importation—at 68 cents, instead of $1.
PLAIDED LINSEY WOOLSEY for DRESSES, just received from Paris.
The departments of POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTH, MERINOS and ALPACA JUST REPLENISHED for the week.
LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place.
P. S.
NEW VELVET BEAVER CLOTH for CLOAKS.
NEW ASTRAGAN CLOTH, just received.
REAL ASTRAGAN SKINS, in GREY, for TRIMMING CLOAKS.
MUFF GLOVES, at $1.
LEGRAIN.

IN THE CURTAIN-ROOM OF LEGRAIN,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
from $4 to $25.
LACE CURTAINS, $10 and upward.
TAMB., APP. AND NOTT. VESTIBULE LACES.
PLAIN AND BORD. REPS.
WOOD AND METAL CORNICES.
A good assortment of
STRIPED SLIP-COVERINGS AND FURNITURE CHINTZ.
PRINTED, EMBOSSED, VICTORIA AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
6-4 AND 8-4 FINE TAPESTRY COVERS.
WHITE SHADES AND SHADE HOLLANDS
By piece or yard.
LACE CURTAINS REFINISHED IN THE BEST MANNER.
LEGRAIN, NO. 729 BROADWAY.

MAGNIFICENT
LYONS VELVET CLOAKS.
LEGRAIN
Has just received from the LEADING MAGAZINES OF PARIS, one case of LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, in BASQUINES, CIRCULARS and SACQUES.
They are unique in design, and of the very HIGHEST EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP—in fact, they are "CHEFS D'ŒUVRE."
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
NEW STYLES,
ELEGANT DESIGNS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now on hand the most VARIED assortment of RICH GOODS, and invite the attention of parties furnishing to an examination of the same.
All orders executed by tasty and experienced workmen.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH,
AND GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

AT ELGER'S,
KID GLOVES REDUCED
TO ONE DOLLAR,
Beautiful colors and quality.

AT ELGER'S,
DOG SKIN AND CALF GLOVES,
In black and colors for ladies and misses.

AT ELGER'S,
SCARLET AND WHITE CLOTH GLOVES
For ladies and misses.

AT ELGER'S,
THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF GLOVES
In the city.

AT ELGER'S,
WATERFALL BREAKFAST CAPS,
New styles.

AT ELGER'S,
WHALEBONE CORSETS REDUCED
To $1 25.

AT ELGER'S,
RIBBON VELVETS, ALL COLORS,
New style dress trimmings, worsted ball fringe all colors, goat hair fringes and tassels.

AT ELGER'S,
WIDE BLACK LACE FOR VAILS.

AT ELGER'S,
BELT BUCKLES FROM 50c.,
100 different styles.

AT ELGER'S,
EMPRESS
KID GLOVES, $1.

AT ELGER'S,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HOISERY.

W. J. ELGER,
Importer of Hosiery and Fancy Goods,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DESPRES,
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY GLOVES,
No. 89 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

CHEAP COTTON GOODS.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, ETC., MARKED DOWN!
DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!
Before you buy them, inquire at
ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.,
where you may be sure to find them from 5 to 10 cts. per yard cheaper than elsewhere.
At ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av., will be opened to-morrow
SPLENDID ENGLISH CALICOES,
warranted fast colors, at 25 cts.
NEW STYLES DELAINES, at 31 cts.
and a great variety of new and fashionable
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS,
at 31, 37, 40, 44, and 50 cts., worth 44, 50, 56, 62, and 75 cts. elsewhere.
Great inducements in
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPS, ARMURES, PARAMATTAS, ALPACAS, ETC.
Now is the cheapest time in dry goods for the last four years, and the cheapest store in the city is
ADOLF KUSTER'S,
No. 225 8th-av.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
GREAT PANIC IN DRY GOODS!!
DOWN! DOWN!! COMES THE PRICES!!!
BUY YOUR GOODS AT THE NEW STORE!
NO OLD STOCK ON HAND AT HIGH PRICES!
WET MUSLINS! WET MUSLINS!!
GREAT RUSH FOR WET MUSLINS!
THEY ARE SOLD 10c. UNDER REGULAR PRICES!
GOOD HEAVY MUSLIN 18 CENTS!
HANDSOME YARD-WIDE SHEETING
AT 31 CENTS. FORMER PRICES 50 CENTS.
NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY MUSLINS!!
DON'T WAIT UNTIL THEY ADVANCE AGAIN!
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!! BLANKETS!!!
FROM AUCTIONS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
BEST CANTON FLANNELS WORTH 62½c., FOR 50c.
HEAVY RED TWILLED WORTH 62½c., FOR 44c.
HEAVY GRAY TWILLED WORTH 55c., FOR 45c.
BEST DELAINES WORTH 40c. FOR 31c.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS.
FOSTER & WELSH,
No. 227 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

M. A. DE LENEY,
NO. 48 UNION-PLACE,
corner 17th-st.,
Has a large stock, of her own selection and importation, comprising
FRENCH CLOAKS,
DRESS GOODS,
&c. &c.,
Superior in style and quality, which she offers at reasonable prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE MADE
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR
POPULAR STOCKS
OF
DRESS GOODS
at retail.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on MONDAY,
an invoice of
ELEGANT SILK ROBES,
also,
PLAIN SILKS,
In New and Choice Shades.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-STREET.

HOSIERY.
New styles for ladies, gents, and children, as worn in Paris and London; the Derby Ribbed, Oxford, Cambridge, Croquet, Rob Roy, Victoria, and other styles; gents' long hose undergarments made from Australian wool, of superior finish; children's Union merino dresses, garters, mittens and gloves; best Paris kids, new shades, at reduced prices; undressed kids, all colors, 90c. Fall and Winter gloves in great variety. W. J. ELGER, importer of hosiery, gloves and fancy goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
(Late with George Brodie,)
Will open on MONDAY, a large and fashionable assortment of
WINTER CLOAKS,
At prices 20 per cent below those of any other establishment in the city.
No. 898 BROADWAY,
between 19th and 20th sts.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1865.

SALE OF HARD BREAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12, (noon,) TUESDAY, Nov. 28, 1865, for the purchase of 20,000 boxes, or less, of surplus hard bread, now on hand at this depot.

This bread is of excellent quality, and in good order, never having been shipped, nor in any way exposed to the weather. It is ready for immediate delivery and use. The boxes contain fifty (50) pounds each, and are well coopered.

The sale is worthy the attention of merchants, shippers, millers, and others using pilot bread, as there can be no better article put on the market.

The bread can be examined at any time, at the United States Commissary Storehouse, TENTH-ST., north of Chestnut-st. No bids will be received for less than twenty (20) boxes—one thousand (1,000) pounds. Proposals must state the number of pounds, and the price per pound bid for.

The government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too low.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the bread within ten (10) days from date of acceptance.

Bidders not present will be immediately notified if their bids are accepted. Terms cash, in government funds, upon delivery of the bread.

Proposals to be addressed to Capt. G. BOLTON NEWTON, Commissary of Subsistence, Philadelphia, Box No. 2,636.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., and Chief Commissary Military Division Atlantic.
G. BOLTON NEWTON,
Captain and C. S. V.

HARD BREAD AND EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week, for all the surplus HARD BREAD the government has for disposal in this locality, and also about 2,000 gallons of Tilden's Extract of Coffee.

The bread is in boxes of fifty pounds each, and the coffee in tin cans of one gallon each (eight cans in a box.) These articles can be seen at the Subsistence Depot in Alexandria, Va.

All purchases will be placed on transports at the government wharf in that city, free of expense to the purchaser.

No proposals received for less than (20 boxes) 1,000 pounds of bread and eight cans of coffee.

Bids from parties who have failed to comply with contracts will not be received.

Payment required on the notification of acceptance of the bid, in government funds.

If these articles are not all disposed of before THURSDAY, the 30th inst., they will be offered at public auction.
G. BELL, Major and C. S., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CHOICE WHISKY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 21st day of November, 1865, for the sale of

1,596 BARRELS OF WHISKY.

The whisky offered for sale was selected with care, and is of the first quality, especially the Rye and Bourbon Whisky, which are equal, if not superior, to any whiskies now in the market.

Proposals may be made for any number of barrels, not less than five of each lot.

Lot No. 1 consists of ninety-eight barrels of Rye Whisky, containing about three thousand nine hundred gallons.

Lot No. 2 consists of five hundred and thirteen barrels of Bourbon Whisky, containing about one thousand six hundred gallons; and

Lot No. 3 consists of nine hundred and eighty-five barrels of Rectified Whisky, containing about thirty-nine thousand gallons.

The Whisky will be regauged before the delivery, and sold by the "proof gallon." It may be examined at the Subsistence Depot, Alexandria, Va., or samples can be seen and proposals obtained from any of the following officers:

Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. D. Brigham, Capt. and C. S., U. S. A., Boston, Mass.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New-York City.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Penn.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. Wilson, V. S. and Brevet Lieut.-Col., Capt. and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this office.

Payment in government funds, about 50 per cent. of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder as soon as the regauging is completed, and before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the government wharves in Alexandria, Va., free of expense to the purchaser.

The usual reservation by the government in regard to bids will be observed.
G. BELL, Major and C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.

The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.

Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.

The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.

Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.

Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon as funds for the purpose shall be received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, November 27, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For rebuilding Pier number Twenty-one, and Bulkhead between Piers numbers Twenty and Twenty-one, East River.

For rebuilding Pier number Twenty-nine, East River.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-one, East River.

For filling sunken lots on south side of Manhattan-street, both sides of Tenth-avenue.

For setting Curb and Gutter on First-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-ninth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, Street Department, New-York, November 16, 1865.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR BRICK FOR INEBRIATE ASYLUM.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 1 o'clock P. M., of the 28th December next, for the delivery of best North River hard bricks on the easterly dock at Ward's Island.

The estimated quantity required is 3,000,000, and to be delivered previous to June 1, 1866, and parties proposing for the above to state the price per thousand delivered.
ISAAC BELL, President,
JAMES BOWEN, Secretary,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
O. W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Kings County Treasurer's office, Room No. 6 County Court House, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, Nov. 24, 1865, at which time and place they will be opened and contracts awarded for furnishing for the balance of the year for Almshouse department of said county.

130 barrels extra family flour.
800 barrels flour, sample A.
1,600 barrels flour, sample B.

Printed forms of proposals containing all the necessary information can be had at the office of the Superintendent of the Poor, Room No. 13 County Court House, Brooklyn.

No other forms of proposals will be accepted.

JOHN E. CAMMEYER, } Committee
WILLIAM BENNETT, } on
JOSEPH ALLENBRAND. } Supplies.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Laying Water-pipe;" also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Nov. 30, 1865, for the laying of 6-feet water-pipe from a point in the Croton Aqueduct near 90th-st., through 90th-st. and 8th-av., to the aqueduct in Central Park, near 85th-st.

Specifications, and such information as may be necessary, can be obtained at the Engineer's Office, City Hall Park.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Nov. 17, 1865. Croton Aqueduct Board.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands in said city, relative to a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, }
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, } Commissioners.
HENRY L. HOGUET, }

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from Fifty-ninth-street to Seventy-ninth-street, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from Fifty-ninth-street to Seventy-ninth-street, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled an "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes, passed April third, one thousand eight hundred and seven.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1865.

DENTISTRY.

1,500 TESTIMONIALS.—GAS DAILY ADministered and teeth extracted without pain or no charge. Fine sets of teeth the same day ordered. Charges below competition. Call early and save waiting, at Dr. VAN VLECK'S, No. 175 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

FINAL SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of November, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.

New-York City—TUESDAY of each week, 100 HORSES each day.

New-York City—THURSDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 9, 16 and 23, 100 HORSES each day.

Philadelphia, Penn.—SATURDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.

Harrisburgh, Penn.—TUESDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.

Harrisburgh, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 9, 16 and 23, 100 HORSES each day.

Mechanicsburgh, Penn.—TUESDAY, Nov. 7, 100 HORSES.

Allentown, Penn.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, 100 HORSES.

Pottsville, Penn.—FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 100 HORSES.

Chester, Delaware County, Penn.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 100 HORSES.

Titusville, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 100 HORSES.

Titusville, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 30, 100 HORSES.

Titusville, Penn.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 23 and 24, 100 MULES each day.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Del.—TUESDAY of each week, 100 HORSES each day.

Wilmington, Del.—FRIDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Md.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 100 HORSES.

Baltimore, Md.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 100 HORSES.

GIESBORO, D. C.

TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, 100 HORSES each day.

NO SALES OF MULES WILL TAKE PLACE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

At this series of sales, all the government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

For sales of public animals in the West, see official western newspapers.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES, SCRAP IRON, AMBULANCE SPRING WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at the Government Mill, on E-st., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts., Washington, D. C., on Monday, Nov. 20, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:

Letter presses, bedsteads, buckets, iron safe, tables, desks, bits, blankets, chains, hammers, harness, halters, saddles, whips, wrenches, portable forges, bellows, chests, kettles, lanterns, measures, paulins, picks, saws, shovels, spades, wheelbarrows, brooms, &c.

Will be sold at the late site of Government Repair Shops, on 21st-st., between E and F sts., on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

4,340 pounds of wagon axles, iron.
7,800 pounds of wagon springs.
25,000 pounds of scrap chain.
2,400 pounds of scrap iron, &c.
104,160 pounds scrap wrought iron, &c.

ALSO,

Will be sold at Kendall Green Park, about one mile northeast of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, on FRIDAY, Nov. 24, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

34 Carts.
104 Two-horse ambulances.
22 Two-horse spring wagons.
1 Two-horse buggy.

The sales will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold.

The stores must be removed by the purchasers within five days from date of sale.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. D. H. Rucker, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, Nov. 15, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 25th of November, at 10 o'clock, the following condemned stores:

3 steam engines.
1 fan blower.
2 soda generators, (copper.)
1 planing machine.
1 turning lathe, (for iron work.)
1 punch press.
1 lot of cotton machinery.
5 steam boilers.
1 lot of shafting, (with hangers and pulleys.)
1 lot of wagon brakes.
1 lot of railroad-car braces.
1 coffee roaster.
1 gear-cutting machine.
5 grindstones.
14,000 old files and rasps.
1,000,000 pounds cast-iron scraps.
14,000 pounds wrought-iron scraps.
1 car shackles, lot of
1 screw-cutting machine.

Terms cash, in government funds, and purchasers will be required to remove the property within five days.
J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance and Brevet Col. Com'g.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1865.

SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at the DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, on the 28th inst., certain quantities each of clothing and camp and garrison equipage, consisting of

Great coats, tents, wall, common, hospital and shelter.
Coats.
Trowsers.
Stockings.
Shoes.
Shirts and drawers.
Blankets, woolen, rubber and painted.
Zouave uniforms, Duryea, Hawkins and French.
Hats.
Mittens.
Canteens.
Knapsacks.
Haversacks.
Mess pans.
Trumpets.
Bugles.
Drums, heads, &c.
Axes, hatchets, &c., &c., &c.

A list and samples of the articles to be sold can be seen by application at the depot.

Terms cash, in government funds.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT NAVAL VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 30, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, the following-named vessels:

ARLETTA,	GERTRUDE,
JONQUIL,	HUNTSVILLE,
ANTONA,	LIBERIA,
VIRGINIA,	BANSHEE,
PRESTON,	ADELA,
POPPY,	CALYPSO,
VICTORIA,	PEMBINA,
WANDO,	WINONA,
KENNEBECK,	CHIPPEWA,
ITASCO,	PANOLA, and
KATAHDIN,	GRAND GULF.

Others will be added and particulars given in a few days. By order,
C. H. BELL, Commandant.

25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1865.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their THIRTIETH AUCTION SALE OF COAL on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of November, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS

of FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of December next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the government tax of six cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF TOBACCO.

RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., agents for the United States Government, will sell at public auction, at No. 25 Whitehall-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock M., on the 23d of November, 1865, by order of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury,

1,947 PACKAGES OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

This tobacco has been classified and arranged by M. Rader & Son, brokers. Applications for catalogue or information should be addressed to RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., No. 41 Broad-st., or M. RADER & SON, No. 160 Pearl-st., New-York.

OUT-BUILDINGS, AT AUCTION, WILL be sold on Nov. 22, 1865, on the premises of the late James Cropsey, at New Utrecht, Long Island, near the Bath House: One Dutch barn, 46 by 38 feet; one shop, 22 by 23 feet; 12 posts, one wagon-house, with corn crib attached, one carriage-house; also, a small lot of fencing. These buildings are in good order, the roofs good, (that of the barn having been laid but a few years,) of the best quality, of 30-inch cypress shingles. These buildings are but a short distance from the wharf of G. W. Cropsey, and could be taken to any point by water handily. Sale 2 o'clock P. M. G. W. CROPSEY, HARMAN CROPSEY, Executors.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a strong and healthy and reliable woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 14 West 12th-st., between 9 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; can be seen at No. 131 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, well recommended; can be seen at R. Campbell's, saddler, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to COACHMAN will be attended to. None but those in want of a first-class man need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has had 10 years' experience, and can bring best of city reference, if required. Address No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman as gardener; understands it in all its branches. Address, by letter, H. D. HOOD, care of S. Knapp, Station M, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and first-class groom; best of city references given. Address No. 1,144 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For laying cross-walks across Macdougal-street, opposite Minetta-lane.

2. For laying cross-walks at intersection of avenue A and One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets. Also at intersection of First-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street. Also at intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

3. For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, from Lexington to Fifth-avenue.

4. For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Sixtieth-street.

5. For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

6. For paving the following streets, viz.:

Fifty-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Forty-sixth-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth avenues.

Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.

Thirty-seventh-street, from Lexington to Third avenues.

The limits embraced by such an assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on all the lots on both sides of Macdougal-street, from Minetta-lane to the distance of one hundred and sixty-five feet toward Bleecker-street. All the lots on both sides of the streets and avenues, to the distance of one-half the block from the following points of intersection, viz.:

Avenue A and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street.
Avenue A and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street.
First-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street.
Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.
Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from Lexington to Fifth avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Sixty-sixth street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Lexington to Third-avenue.

For Paving Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Also, one half of the blocks between Fifty-first and Fifty-second, and Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, on Eighth-avenue, easterly side.

Also, one-half of the blocks on Broadway, both sides, between also on the westerly side of Seventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, }
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 14, 1865.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Park, Nov. 4, 1865.

TO TAX PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid; an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th of said month of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January. Interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

FINANCIAL.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Travelers in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

NATIONAL EXPRESS TRANSPORTATION CO.

An installment of four dollars per share on the capital stock of the company has been called by the Board of Directors, payable on the 20th November, at the office of the Union Trust Company, corner of Rector-st. and Broadway. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, President.
FRANCIS SKIDDY, Chairman of Commissioners.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.

This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE
GREAT NORTHERN OIL COMPANY,
No. 40 NEW-STREET,
NEW-YORK, November, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this company will be held at its office in New-York on the 12th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect five Trustees for the ensuing year, and also vote upon a reduction of the capital stock of the company from $2,000,000 to $500,000, and such other business as may come before the meeting.
DANIEL DEVLIN,
JOHN BRYAN,
J. S. ATWOOD,
Majority of Trustees.

OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, for the election of trustees and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st of November, inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Hoffman Petroleum Company, for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 1 till 3 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st, inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Dec. 4, 1865, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Garland Petroleum Oil Company will be held at No. 52 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 28, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of trustees.
G. M. OLMSTEAD, Secretary.

250 SHARES ROMAN BROTHERS S. M. CO. FOR SALE LOW. Address T., Box No. 171 Times Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, allows 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free from U. S. Tax. Assets, Nov. 1, 1865, $1,073,076 67.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.—Ladies at 4 o'clock; gentlemen at 8 o'clock P. M. Classes at other times. Private lessons every day to those who wish to learn quickly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A POSITIVE SUCCESS

has attended the introduction of the great remedy,

ANALGESIQUE,

for the instantaneous cure of HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and ALL ACUTE PAINS. For the past two years it has been doing its good work in France, England and Germany, and thousands already bless SAYRE & CO. for saving them so much suffering. Always keep it on hand and use as occasion requires. All druggists have it, and SAYRE & CO., No. 484 Broadway, New-York, Proprietors.

CARD FROM MR. BARNUM.

Inflexible in the determination which I have always evinced to spare no effort or outlay in giving to the public the greatest possible amount of amusement and instruction for the smallest amount of money, I point with pleasure to the fulfillment of the promise made immediately after the burning of my other Museum in July last, that I would add a FIRST-CLASS CIRCUS to all the other attractions without extra charge. Although this is but the beginning of rapid contemplated improvements, I submit that at present there is no place of amusement in America that presents one-tenth part of the attractions for ladies, families, children, and the public at large, that are on exhibition here at all hours of the day and evening.

The public's obedient servant, P. T. BARNUM.
AMERICAN MUSEUM, Nov. 18, 1865.

GREAT BABY SHOW—FREE,
AT NO. 12 FOURTH-AV.
VALENTINE & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR USUAL LOW PRICEST 2,000 WIDE AWAKE, SLEEPING, CRYING AND

TALKING WAX DOLLS,

WARRANTED TO BEHAVE THEMSELVES NIGHTLY; LOT OF VERY RARE JAPANESE LACQUERED GOODS; NEW EMBROIDERIES, SETS, VAILS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BOHEMIAN SCARFS, PUFFED WAISTS, &c., &c.

N. B.—BEST QUALITY OF DOLLAR KID GLOVES AT 65c. A PAIR,
AT NO. 12 4TH-AV., JUST BELOW 8TH-ST.
VALENTINE & CO.

PEERLESS CLOTHES WASHER—PATented Nov. 7, 1865; best in existence. For sale at the manufactory, No. 9 Bedford-st., New-York, and the principal furnishing-stores. A trial given. Agents wanted. Territory for sale.
SUGDEN & KEANE, Proprietors.

ARTICLES DU VOYAGE.—TRUNKS, BAGS, dressing-cases, toilet-bags, &c., wholesale and retail. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PERSONAL.

MR. RUTHERFORD, LATE OF AUSTRALIA, and supposed to be now in Canada, can hear of GEORGE BRIDGER, of Nottingham, at No. 20 West 4th-st., New-York. Canada papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, Piles, and thirty other diseases, mailed for 25 cents. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., operating and consulting Surgeon, No. 2 Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director.............................MAX MARETZEK

ITALIAN OPERA.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

MONDAY EVENING.....................DON GIOVANNI

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at 8,
(Twelfth Night—Second Subscription,)
will be produced Mozart's immortal master work,
DON GIOVANNI,
with a magnificent and complete cast, including
Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Mlle. FICHER, Signor E. IRFRE,
Signori BELLINI, ROVERE, DUBREUIL,
Conductor...............................CARL BERGMANN

TUESDAY, Nov. 21.........CRISPINO E LA COMARE
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22........................ERNANI
THURSDAY (Opera in BROOKLYN)...FRA DIAVOLO
FRIDAY, Nov. 24.......................SONNAMBULA
SATURDAY, Nov. 25.
GRAND MATINEE.......................FRA DIAVOLO

In active preparation Meyerbeer's last work,
L'AFRICAINE.

READ BARNUM'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY,
fifth time here, Massinger's great play of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS,
in which Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, George Holland, Holston, Ringgold, Norton, Browne, Williamson, Pope, Graham, Ward, Misses Fanny Morant, Ione Burke and Carman will perform.
TUESDAY—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
WEDNESDAY—(last time) STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and IOI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Mr. J. W. WALLACK
will make his first appearance on
THURSDAY NEXT,
in a drama of intense interest and powerful effects, entitled
LOST IN LONDON.
The drama will be produced with NEW SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS and a POWERFUL CAST.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—LOST IN LONDON.
The debut of Mr. F. ROBINSON will be duly announced.
Open at 7½. Begin at 8.

READ BARNUM'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
RETURN
OF
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
On MONDAY, the 20th,
MR. J. S. CLARKE
will resume his engagement, interrupted in the full tide of success, and appear in his great character of
BOB BRIERLEY,
in Tom Taylor's celebrated drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
supported by
MISS ROSE EYTINGE,
Mary Carr, Mrs. Walcot, Jr., Kate Morton, Messrs. Walcot, Hyatt, Bland, Kemble, Mason, Andrews, &c.

READ BARNUM'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THORPE & OVERIN'S MINSTRELS.

Comprising representatives of all nationalities. Will open at their

NEW HALL,
Corner of Grand and Crosby sts.,
On MONDAY, Nov. 27.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF
HUMOROUS LECTURES.
AT IRVING HALL.
THIRD ESSAY.
"THE LAW IN RE"—"PIDGE VS. MIDGE."
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 21, 1865.
Doors open at 7.
To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets to be had at all the principal Book and Music Stores.

READ BARNUM'S ADVERTISEMENT.

RECEPTION TO GEN. GRANT.—WANTed, (2) two tickets. Address, with price, E. J. MILLS, Box No. 164 Times Office.

FOR SALE.

A COUNTRY SEAT OF FORTY-TWO ACRES FOR SALE—On the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 27 miles from the city, 5 minutes' walk from the depot; modern house, with extension and laundry, filled in with brick to peak; slate roof; hot and cold water, furnace, range, and all modern improvements; outbuildings all new; fruit of all kinds in great abundance, plenty of shade trees. Price, $15,000. For particulars address B. S., Box No. 1,071 Post-office.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH and 8th avs.

Also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.
Also, lots on 6th and 7th avs., above the Park.
Also, lots on the principal streets and avenues above and below the Park.

For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

$15,500.—A NEAT, THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, three rooms deep, between 5th and 6th avs., Murray Hill; immediate possession; furniture if desired; others, furnished and unfurnished, desirably located, $12,000 to $100,000; some with stables.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A three-story brick house, No. 269 Union-st., Brooklyn; lot 22 by 100; house 22 by 50; high stoop, front basement; imitation of oak; range, wash-room, stationary tubs; halls imitation of marble; bath and gas throughout; house in good order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., AN EXCELlent house, in complete order, 10 rooms, ornamental grounds, excellent garden, choice fruits, good stable and carriage-house; convenient to depot; price $12,000. Apply to J. L. PARKER, No. 347 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AND WITH IMMEDIate possession, the first-class, full-sized house No. 105 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; furniture will be sold if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front residences on Murray Hill, and in other very desirable locations. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE BLOCK OF GROUND between Madison and 5th avs., south of the Central Park. Also several plots of lots on 5th-av., south of the park. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house and lot on 38th-st., near Madison-av. House well built and in perfect order. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front, corner house and lot, on 5th-av., with stable and lot adjoining. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house and lot on 27th-st., near 5th-av. House in perfect order; full size lot. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS ELEGANT residence, No. 1 East 17th-st., southeast corner of 5th-av., being 22 feet wide on the avenue, and lot 116 feet on the street. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 398 ATLANTIC-st., Brooklyn; price $6,000. Apply to St. Nicholas Insurance Co., No. 166 Broadway, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—FORTY-EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND on the block bounded by 3d and 4th avs., 69th and 70th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, 100 ACRES; large storehouse, handsome shade trees, good outbuildings, at Cornwall, Orange County; delightful residence for the Summer; land under a high state of cultivation. For particulars apply to SWEETZER & CO., No. 77 Franklin-st.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT ASTORIA, L. I., opposite 86th-st., New-York, three brick store-houses, 25x75 feet each, with or without the dock, with a never-failing supply of water on the premises for any purposes. Address Box 1,814 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS IN BUILDING NO. 23 William-st. Apply to A. B. HODGES, Room No. 15, on the premises, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SEVERAL ELEGANTLY FURNISHED houses to rent for six months, twelve months, eighteen months and longer. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A COMPLETELY FURnished house, ten minutes' walk from depot. For particulars inquire at No. 24 Beekman-st.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to a single gentleman, without board, in the first-class house, No. 34 West 25th-st.

A ROOM 50 FEET SQUARE TO LET, with steam power, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 110 East 29th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A BEDROOM without board, between Broadway and 6th-av., and below 23d-st. Address, stating terms, ROOM, Box No. 1,085 Post-office.

WANTED—A CHURCH, OR PROPERTY 75X100 or more, located between 10th and 23d sts. and 2d and 5th avs. Applications, with particulars, to be made to M. SCHWAB, Esq., No. 264 East Broadway.

WANTED—LIGHT ROOMS, WITH POWER, IN New-York or Brooklyn. Answer, with full particulars, to JOHNSON'S ROTARY LOCK COMPANY, No. 18 John-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, parlor and two bedrooms adjoining on second floor; dinner at 6; house convenient to cars. 34 West 29th-st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD IN A highly respectable family; will teach English, French, piano and singing, as part payment; references exchanged. Address MUSIC, Station D.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND FINE UNFURNISHED rooms can be had by a party of high standing, willing to pay liberally. Address S. A. B., Box No. 111 Times Office.

NO. 7 GREAT JONES-STREET.—ELEgant suites of apartments to rent for the Winter, with private table only.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, NOS. 307 TO 313 4th-av., and No. 102 East 24th-st. Accommodations for families and gentlemen wishing permanent board. Transient board $2 per day. W. H. SELKIRK, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THE UNTIRING ENERGY AND LAVISH EXPENDITURE
Ever characterizing the Management in procuring
NEW AND NOVEL ATTRACTION
Has produced the most
BRILLIANT COMBINATION OF AMUSEMENT
Ever presented to the Public.

A MUSEUM,
Containing over 100,000 Curiosities;
A CIRCUS,
With all its Georgeous Paraphernalia, and
A DRAMATIC COMPANY,
In their exciting Dramas, Spectacles, etc.,
AT AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE.

The stage of the Lecture Room has been adapted in its construction for instant convertibility from the requirements of Dramatic Performances into

A LARGE AND SPLENDID ARENA,
and a talented
FIRST-CLASS CIRCUS TROUPE,
with their
THOROUGHBRED HORSES,
has been secured, embracing the
MOST EMINENT ARTISTS
in the profession, amongst which are

MR. EATON STONE,

the world-renowned bareback-equestrian, who has won in his peculiar acts an unapproachably brilliant reputation.

MR. CHARLES SHERWOOD,

the elegant and classical Rider and original "Pete Jenkins," in which he stands unrivaled.

MADAME VIRGINIA,

the celebrated equestrienne, who performs the most daring acts upon a swift steed without saddle or bridle.

MR. JOHN FOSTER,

the New-York favorite and funniest of clowns, whose quaint sayings and stories are proverbial.

MISS AMELIA,

the charming vocalist.

PROF. LANGWORTHY,

the great Lion King, formerly of Van Amburgh's Menagerie, has been secured as "Master of the Circle."

MAST. CHARLES SHERWOOD, JR.,

the celebrated Boy-wonder, together with a numerous CORPS OF AUXILIARIES)

altogether presenting an entertainment expressly designed for the enjoyment and delight of
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES.
They will appear in
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY,
AFTERNOON AT 3, AND EVENING AT 7½.

Previous to which will be performed the domestic drama of

CROSS OF GOLD;
OR, THE OLD OAK OF CROISSEY.
THERESE, the Maid of Croissey......Mrs. J. J. PRIOR
Messrs. H. F. Daly, Hadaway, W. L. Jamison, Mrs. W. L. Jamison, &c., appear.
Overtures, Marches, &c., by
AN EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of Prof. Krakauer.
MR. W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
THE BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE LADY,
MISS LIZZIE READ, whose resemblance in action and feature to Mrs. GENERAL TOM THUMB are very remarkable. THREE IMMENSE LIVING GIANTS! TWO BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS. GENERAL GRANT, Jr., THE DWARF.
Mr. John Battersby, the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 67 pounds, and his wife, a MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, nearly 700 pounds.
BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS,
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES IN MOTION,
THREE-HORNED BULL,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
GRAND AQUARIA.
JAPANESE CRAB, EIGHT FEET ACROSS! The LEARNED SEAL, WAX FIGURES, AUTOMATON PERFORMERS, COSMORAMAS, &c.

Notwithstanding the immense expense attending this Great Combination of Attraction, there will be
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.
Reserved seats can be secured in advance in private boxes or orchestra stalls.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager.................G. L. FOX
This Establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK OF
MISS FANNY HERRING.
Bulwer's beautiful Play,
THE LADY OF LYONS;
OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.
Pauline..................................Miss Fanny Herring.
Claude Melnotte........................Mr. W. H. Whalley.
Pantomime—THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Schoolboy Bobby.................................W. G. L. Fox.
Concluding with a laughable Farce.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY HERRING.

READ BARNUM'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—NO. 514 BROADWAY.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
FIFTH AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the highly successful sensational burlesque, entitled
THE MANAGER'S TRIUMPH;
OR, THE BLACK MAILER'S DEFEAT,
received nightly with enthusiastic applause.
The laughable burlesque of "CAMILLE,"
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c., &c.
MONDAY, Nov. 27, will be produced
A NEW AND ORIGINAL LOCAL BURLESQUE.

FRENCH FANCY COSTUMES FOR LADIES and gentlemen, imported from Paris. Also a large assortment of wigs and masks. Riding-dresses and opera-cloaks made to order and to let. ROBERT WOLF, (formerly Wolf & Philippe,) No. 710 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

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FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER..................Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA............................Capt. WM. MARSHMAN

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The MONEKA leaves THURSDAY, Nov. 23.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,

Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class fast-sailing steamship
R. R. CUYLER,
Capt. SAMUEL H. DOLLARD,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.

Bills of lading signed on the wharf.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant steamship
CREOLE,
N. ANDERSON, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Bills of lading signed on the wharf. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, and the new steamship NESHANNOCK, Capt. J. H. WINCHESTER, on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations for passengers, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The new and elegant steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. J. B. BAKER;
EUTERPE, Capt. ELDRIDGE;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.

The new and elegant Steamship EUTERPE leaves on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The new and elegant sidewheel steamship,
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

PIONEER LINE
FOR NEWBERN.

The safest and shortest route for the South, avoiding the dangers of a sea voyage.

The new and elegant steamer PIONEER will leave Norfolk, Va., on FRIDAY of each week, for Newbern, connecting with all other Southern cities by rail. Passengers from New-York taking the 8 A. M. train from Jersey City, on THURSDAY, will have time to dine in Baltimore and make sure connection with steamers for Norfolk and Newbern, via Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. Insurance on freight by this route very low.

Information may be obtained on application to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

STEAMER VICTOR, HENCE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—Shippers per this vessel, which has returned here in distress, are notified that the cargo will be all discharged and ready for examination, at Wheeler's Wall-st. Stores, by MONDAY next, the 20th inst. Conditions upon which the cargo may be obtained for reshipment per other conveyances can be ascertained by applying to JOHNSON & HIGGINS,
Average Adjusters, No. 89 Wall-st.

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO PACIFIC COAST.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer BALTIC will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 noon.

SLOW FREIGHT will be received till 3 P. M. on 20th, unless sooner filled, and FAST FREIGHT until 9 A. M. on 21st inst., at Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st. No KEROSENE or COAL OIL taken hereafter on any of the ships of this line.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SALE—STEAMSHIP NORTH STAR, 2,000 tons, with all her tackle, apparel, anchors, engines, boilers, &c., &c. (cabin and table furniture only excepted,) as she lies. Has two vertical beam engines, 60-inch cylinders, 10 feet stroke. Inquire of Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or at their Agency, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, the steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the express train. Freight taken for the Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Directress...........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager............................J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
has attended the production of the
MAGNIFICENT FAIRY SPECTACLE,
in which
MRS. JOHN WOOD
appears as the Princess Isabella, entitled
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOOD,
calling into requisition the
UNPARALLELED RESOURCES OF THIS THEATRE
FOR SPECTACULAR EFFECTS,
concluding with a
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE BY HAYES,
surpassing all previous efforts of
SCENIC AND MECHANICAL SKILL.
The Orchestra, under the direction of Thos. Baker, will perform all the
BEAUTIFUL AND ORIGINAL MUSIC.
ELEGANT COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND POWERFUL CAST.
THE FAVORITE DANSEUSE, MLLE. AUGUSTA,
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The audience are respectfully requested to keep their seats to witness the Grand Transformation Scene concluding the Extravaganza.

The performances will commence with, (for the first time,)

THE MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

In active preparation, the Great Spectacular Romance, adapted expressly for this theatre, entitled
MONTE CRISTO.
Doors open at 7¼; performances commence at 7¾.

READ BARNUM'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole proprietor..........................Mr. J. W. LINGARD
This Establishment does not Advertise in the New-York Herald.
The manager takes pleasure in announcing an engagement with the celebrated and world-renowned
LESLIE,
the hero of Niagara, for a limited period.
LESLIE
will make a grand ascent and descent from the stage to the extreme height of the theatre, performing his extraordinary feats as performed by him over Niagara Falls, and pronounced to be the most daring feats ever attempted by any artist in the world.
LESLIE
in the pantomime character of the
DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER,
as performed by him throughout the United States a great number of nights.
The drama of
YANKEE JACK.

READ BARNUM'S ADVERTISEMENT.

BRYANT'S,

Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, Nov. 20, and during the week,
CROWDED HOUSES.
Immense Success of
LATEST FROM PARIS.
Revival of the Monster Concert Tinpanonion.
POMPEY'S BLUNDERS. STOCKS UP.
CARTE DE VISITE. OUR AFRICAN POLKA.
THE LIVE INGIN.
BRYANT'S ORIGINAL U. S. GRANT.
Parquet, 50 cents; Gallery, 30 cents. Commence at 7¾.

444 AMERICAN THEATRE.
BROADWAY.

Manager and Proprietor.......................R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES,
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ATTRACTIONS.
THE FAMOUS TROUPE,
which cannot be equaled in the world, appear EVERY EVENING in a well-selected programme, embracing all the combined amusements of the day.
A CONSTANT CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6; commences at 7¾ o'clock.
MATINEE ON EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

STERESCOPTICON SCHOOL OF ART.

CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY STS.
This week will be exhibited
THE FINEST GEMS OF STATUARY
in the world.
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
Doors open at 7. Commences at 8.
GO IN TIME.

READ BARNUM'S ADVERTISEMENT.

LAUGHING GAS.

DR. COLTON will give a LECTURE, with A GRAND EXHIBITION of the novel and amusing effects of NITROUS OXIDE, or LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 22.

The same care, as formerly, will be exercised in the selection of "subjects," that nothing may occur to offend the most fastidious lady.

At the close, several teeth will be extracted with the gas, without pain, for persons invited from the audience. The philosophy of the operation will be explained.

TICKETS 25 CENTS. For sale at the Colton Dental Rooms, No. 19 Cooper Institute, and at the door. Open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

MUSICAL.

HAVE YOU SEEN HAINES BROTHERS' NEW PIANOS?

If not, go and see them at once, at the manufacturers', No. 360 2d-av., corner of 21st-st.

They are splendid Pianos, at moderate prices.

N. B.—Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

NEW MUSIC.—"TEARS, IDLE TEARS." Song. By Edwin B. Moore.
"WE'VE DRANK FROM THE SAME CANTEEN." Song, with chorus. By Edwin B. Moore.
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THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Adoption of Rules and Regulations—Resolution of Thanks to the Department—Complaints and Appointments.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, at Firemen's Hall. Present, Commissioners PINCKNEY, ENGS, BROWN and ABBE.

A communication was read from WM. BUCKLEY, foreman of Engine Company No. 32, regarding threats of violence made by members of Edwin Forrest Hose Company No. 5, which was referred to the Committee on Discipline. The same committee took care of two or three charges against members of the department for further investigation.

The following appointments to Engine Company No. 36, as firemen, were made: Robert J. Post, Geo. W. Hudson, James Stillman, Walter W. Scott, Geo. Conklin, Olondo O. Lent, John Wilson. Chas. Moore was appointed foreman in Hook and Ladder Company No. 2. Wm. Geman was transferred from Engine Company No. 8, and promoted to be engineer of Engine Company No. 34.

The following communication was received from SAMUEL HOPKINS, Clerk of the Vestry of St. George's Church, indorsing a resolution adopted by the Rector, Warden and Vestrymen of that church at a meeting held on Thursday, Nov. 16:

Resolved, That this corporation have seen reason to be highly gratified with the order, quietness, efficiency and propriety of conduct of the members of the Paid Fire Department and of the Metropolitan Police force of this city, as exhibited at the disastrous fire which destroyed their church edifice on the 14th inst., and they would express their sincere congratulation to these departments as their fellow-citizens, and their cordial thanks to the earnest and persevering men who labored so assiduously and faithfully to save their valuable property and to rescue their neighbors' homes from ruin.

The Committee on Apparatus and Hose made a lengthy report upon property to be surrendered to the city government, among which are twenty-three engine and hose companies' houses. It was adopted.

The Committee on Finance and Telegraph reported on a long list of bills for sundries, repairs, &c., amounting in the aggregate to $23,956 97. The report was adopted and the bills ordered to be paid.

On motion it was resolved to place the hand engine formerly used by engine company No. 18 on Blackwell's Island, to be worked by the employees of the Commissioners of charities and correction.

The Board then took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The board met agreeably to appointment; present, Messrs. PINCKNEY, BROWN and ABBE. The session was devoted to the consideration and revision of a new code of regulations, for the future government of the Fire Department.

The following are the adopted Rules and Regulations for the government of the Engineers, Engines and Hook and Ladder Companies, Superintendent and Operators of Telegraph, and Bell-ringers of the Metropolitan Fire Department:

SECTION 1. All the engineers and companies composing this department shall be furnished with a copy of the rules and regulations, and it shall be the duty of the officers and members to conform to all the duties herein required, and all orders of the Chief-Engineer.

SEC. 2. The whole number of officers and members to compose each steam fire engine and hook and ladder company drawn by horses is hereby fixed at twelve, as follows: Engine companies—One foreman, one assistant-foreman, one steam-engineer, one stoker, one driver, seven firemen. Hook and ladder companies—One foreman, one assistant-foreman, one driver, nine firemen.

The pay of the force is hereby fixed as follows, per annum: Chief-engineer, $3,000; assistant, $3,000; district, $1,200; foreman, $800; assistant-foreman, $750; steam-engineers, $900; stokers, drivers and firemen, each, $700; superintendent of telegraph, $1,800; telegraph operators, each, $1,000; battery boy, $500; line-man, $1,000; bell-ringers, each, $900.

SEC. 3. Uniform of the commissioners, officers and members of the Metropolitan Fire Department.

Commissioners—A blue cloth cap (navy style,) a frock coat made of navy-blue cloth, double breasted, made to button up close to the neck, with a department regulation buttons of bronze metal on each breast; three on each skirt behind and four on each sleeve at the cuff. A single-breasted vest made of the same material as coat without collar, and eight regulation buttons. Pantaloons made of the same material as the coat. Surtout overcoat made of navy-blue pilot-cloth, double-breasted, made to button up close to the neck, with regulation buttons on each breast, three on each skirt behind, and four on each sleeve at the cuff.

Engineers—That of the Chief-Engineer shall be a red flannel shirt, made double-breasted, with rolling collar; dark blue pilot-cloth fire-coat, in length to reach to and not below the knee, with pantaloons of same material; white fire-cap, of the present New-York cone style, with gilt front, and a device upon it of a steam fire-engine, with the word "Chief" in the arch above, and the initials of the wearer under; the device and lettering to be in black.

The Assistant Engineer shall be uniformed in all respects as the Chief Engineer, except substituting the word "Assistant" for Chief upon the cap-front; the District Engineers shall also be the same in every respect as the Chief and Assistant Engineer, except the cap-front, the word "Engineer" only being placed in the arch above the device.

The fatigue cap shall be made of fine navy-blue cloth, eight-inch top, band one and one-half inch wide, quarters one and one-half inch high, front of solid patent-leather bound two and one-half inches wide at center, chin straps one-half inch wide with metal slides, lining of leather, to be sewed into the seam at top, and band welt in the top and one in the bottom of the band. The device to be the word chief, assistant or engineer, as on the fire cap, in block letters in a semi-circle; letters M. F. D., in old English, under the title, to be embroidered in gold and bullion and placed in the center of the front of the cap.

Officers and Members of Engine Companies.—The uniform of the foremen and assistants of engine companies shall consist of a dark blue flannel shirt, double-breasted, with rolling collar, dark blue pilot cloth fire-coat, in length to reach to and not below the knee, with pants of the same material; black fire-caps of the present New-York style, with white stitched fronts, and black letters; the letters "M. F. D." in the arch of the front, with the title of their position immediately underneath on a straight line, the number of the company to which they are attached in the centre, and the initials of the wearer at the bottom. The steam-engineers, stoker and driver shall be the same in every respect, excepting the color of the cap-front, which shall be on a black ground, and the letters in white. The firemen's uniform shall be the same in all respects as the steam-engineer, stoker and driver, excepting the title of their position shall be omitted.

Officers and Members of Hook and Ladder Companies.—The uniform of officers and members of Hook and Ladder Companies shall be the same in all respects as those of Engine Companies, excepting the cap-front, the addition to which shall be a device of a hook and ladder crossed. The driver's fronts shall be of a red ground, with white letters, lettered in the same manner as those of Engine Companies; the firemen's fronts shall be of a red ground, with black lettering.

The fatigue cap shall be made of navy-blue cloth, eight-inch top, band, one and a half inches wide; quarters, one and a half inches high; front of solid patent leather bound, one and three-quarters inches wide, with small white-metal slide; two chin-strap white-metal buttons, same as those worn upon the sleeves of the coat, and to be furnished in the same manner; lining of leather, to be sewed into the seam at top, and band welt in the top, and one in the bottom of the band. The device, a white-metal molten brass, with the appropriate emblems of the department in the centre, the letters "M. F. D." and the number (numerically) on the points, and placed in the centre of the front of the cap.

Regulation Buttons.—For the Chief, Assistant and Engineers, officers and members of the force, a white metal button shall be furnished by the department to each member of the force, and worn by them while in its employ, and for which a receipt shall be given at the time of delivery. The device upon the button is hereby designed to be the letters M. F. D., within a wreath. There shall be worn upon each breast of the coat five buttons, three on each side of the skirt behind, and three on each sleeve at the cuff.

SEC. 4. The Chief, Assistant, and District Engineers, the officers and members of the several fire companies composing the Metropolitan Fire Department, shall devote their entire time (exclusively) to the interests of the department.

SEC. 5. The Chief-Engineer shall have and exercise supreme command at all fires over the engineers, officers, and members of the Department. He shall have charge of all supplies and issue them to companies under direction of the board. He shall locate all apparatus, and make a report thereof to the board. He shall make a daily report of the number of men on duty and the condition of the several houses, apparatus, hose, horses and harness, and see that proper discipline be observed by the officers and men, and his report shall state the supplies needed by each company under his command.

SEC. 6. The Assistant-Engineer shall attend all fires in districts in which the Chief-Engineer shall direct him to perform duty, and, in the absence of the Chief, shall perform the duties prescribed by that officer. He shall, under the Chief-Engineer, act as superintendant of all mechanical business of the repair-shop and yard, and of the construction and repair of all apparatus ordered by the board.

SEC. 7. The District Engineers, in the absence of the Chief and Assistant-Engineer, shall have command at all fires occurring within the limits of such districts as the Chief may prescribe to each. They shall perform duty as Engineers in such sections as the Chief may designate, and in all districts other than their own shall act as subordinate to the Engineer of the district. They shall superintend all alterations or repairs to the houses of companies to their districts, and shall visit the same daily, and make a written report thereon to the Chief Engineer. They shall also make a monthly report to the Chief Engineer of all fires attended by them, and any violation of the rules of the department, or disobedience of orders by officers or members of the force.

SEC. 8. The foremen of companies shall see that the apparatus committed to their care, and the several buildings in which the same are deposited, and all articles in or belonging to the same, are kept neat and clean and in order for immediate use. They shall also preserve order and discipline at all times in their respective companies, and enforce a strict compliance with the rules and regulations of the department and the orders of the Chief Engineer. They shall keep or cause to be kept an accurate record of the membership of their several companies, an account of all property intrusted to their care, and all absence from, or omission, or neglect of duty on the part of the men of their command, in a book provided for that purpose, which record shall be open to the inspection of the Engineers; and they shall present a copy of the same to the board on the first day of each month.

SEC. 9. The assistant foreman shall, in the absence of the foreman, exercise the duties of those officers with full power.

SEC. 10. The engineers of steamers shall, under the foreman, have the care and management of the steam engine of their respective companies, and shall be held responsible that the same is in good order and ready at all times for immediate use.

SEC. 11. The stokers shall, under the direction of the engineer of steamer, assist in the care and cleanliness of the engine; they shall see that the engine is properly supplied with fuel, and perform such other duties as the foreman may prescribe.

SEC. 12. The drivers shall have the care and management, and properly groom their horses; they shall keep the stable neat and clean, and have their horses at all times ready for immediate use, and, under the foreman, convey the apparatus to the fire, and in an engine company one of the members shall be assigned by the foreman to convey the tender to the fire; the exercise of horses belonging to the Department before engines, tenders, or hook and ladder trucks, is strictly prohibited. The manner of exercising will be by walking the horses in the streets in the vicinity of the location of the apparatus.

SEC. 13. The members shall keep the houses and bedding clean and in good order; they shall accompany their apparatus going to or returning from a fire, and when on duty at a fire, when not otherwise directed by the officer in command, shall remain by their apparatus. The foreman shall cause to be kept by the officers and members of the force (serving in rotation as they stand on the roll) a proper and efficient watch day and night, so that at all times two men shall be on patrol in the neighborhood of the engine or hook and ladder house, and one on watch in the house. Members doing such patrol duty shall report at the house hourly until relieved.

SEC. 14. Racing to or from fires is prohibited, and if the apparatus of the several companies proceed on the same street or avenue to or from a fire, they shall do so in single file.

SEC. 15. Crossing a line of hose when in use by a steam fire-engine is, unless in cases of the most absolute necessity, strictly prohibited.

SEC. 16. Drivers will be held responsible for any damage caused by them, or carelessness displayed in conveying their apparatus to or from a fire.

SEC. 17. The officer in command shall precede his apparatus in going to or from a fire.

SEC. 18. No officer or member of the force shall appear on duty except he be properly clothed in the uniform prescribed by the department. Nor shall any officer or member of a fire company appear at a fire without his fire-cap.

SEC. 19. No spirituous or intoxicating liquors shall be allowed on the premises of any Metropolitan Fire Company, nor shall any game of chance be permitted thereon.

SEC. 20. No officer or member shall use profane, immoral or indecent language in or about any Engine or Hook and Ladder house, or while at, going to or returning from a fire, nor shall any officer or member visit places where intoxicating liquors are sold, while in the uniform of this department.

SEC. 21. Officers of companies, after a fire, having hose which do not belong to them, shall return the same to the company to whom it belongs.

SEC. 22. The driver, engineer and stoker may ride on the engine, and the driver and one man on the tender, in going to or returning from fires, and no more; and the officer in command will be held responsible for a violation of this rule.

SEC. 23. The Superintendent of telegraph shall have the care and management of all the telegraph lines and instruments, and shall keep and maintain them in working order. He shall exercise supervision over and prescribe the duties of the telegraph operators, man and battery boy in his office and over the bell-ringers at the bell-towers.

SEC. 24. Ingress and egress to and from fires, through the police lines, shall be made as near the center of the streets as practicable.

SEC. 25. No officer or member shall be entitled to pay for less than fifteen days' service. All appointments shall, so far as practicable, be made to date from the first or fifteenth of each month, and any member desiring to resign shall give written notice thereof at least five days previous to the time of such intended resignation.

SEC. 26. All charges for violating the rules of this department, or neglect of duty, against officers or members of this department, bell-ringers or telegraph operators, shall be made to this board in writing.

SEC. 27. Violations of any of the rules of the department shall be punished by fine, suspension or dismissal, as the board may direct.

SEC. 28. Attaches at the Chief's office, and workmen at the repair shop and yard, may, for neglect or inattention to duty, be dismissed by the Chief Engineer, subject to the approval of the board.

SEC. 29. Permits of absence from duty can only be granted to the Chief Engineer by the Board of Commissioners; to the Assistant Engineer and the engineers of districts, by the Chief Engineer; to the foremen of companies, by the engineer of the district; and to the assistant foremen and subordinate officers and men, by the foremen of the several companies; such leave of absence, however, not to extend beyond twelve hours of the day on which it is granted without special authority of the board.

SEC. 30. No officer or member of this department shall receive any fee or reward for extraordinary services rendered as a fireman, without special permission of the board, nor shall any officer or member ask, demand or receive from any person or persons, pay for services rendered or required in the performance of his duty as a fireman.

SEC. 31. Members of the force, on resignation or dismissal, will immediately surrender their code of rules and regulations, with their device for the cap, buttons, and all other insignia of office in their possession belonging to the Department.

SEC. 32. The Fire-Marshals shall be designated with a fire-cap with the words "Fire-Marshal" on front, or by a black patent-leather hat-band with the words "Fire-Marshal" in white letters thereon.

SEC. 33. Superintendents and inspectors of unsafe buildings, and inspectors of gas, will be designated by a black patent-leather hat-band, with the title of their respective offices in white letters thereon.

SEC. 34. Reporters for the press will be designated by a metal bage, with the name of the paper and the word "Reporter" engraved thereon, the same to be worn on the outside of the coat.

SEC. 35. Officers of Insurance Companies and officers and members of Insurance Patrol shall be designated by a red fire-cap, with number and initials of wearer in front; or a red leather hat-band, with the words "I. P." and the number in white or gilt letters on the front thereof.

The foregoing rules and regulations shall affect the companies organized for duty in the suburban districts only so far as applicable.

THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

The Receipts and Expenditures of the City Government.

The Comptroller's Annual Report of the receipts and expenditures of the City Government for 1864, has just been published. From the report it appears that the receipts were as follows: General fund, $1,392,240 19; taxes, $7,578,392 43; loans, $5,926,900; trust and special amounts, &c., $2,407,455 83; sinking funds, $2,748,533 67; total, $20,053,522 12.

The disbursements were as follows: For support of the City Government, &c., $8,816,943 25; loans, $4,529,370; trust and special account, $4,251,907 94; sinking funds, $2,663,430 44; total, $20,261,651 63.

The following appropriations were made by the Common Council during the year:

General Expenses of the City Government	$4,120,055 14
Board of Education	1,787,000 00
Department Public Charities and Correction	660,000 00
Care and Maintenance of the Central Park	180,000 00
Interest on the City Debt	807,221 88
Redemption of the City Debt	71,657 36
Interest and Redemption of Debt for War purposes	1,145,037 57

The appropriations for the last six years have been as follows: In 1859, $6,864,667 06; in 1860, $6,571,965 09; in 1861, $6,837,315 36; in 1862, $6,248,164 24; in 1863, $7,374,861 41; in 1864, $8,671,664 78.

The amount of taxes levied during the same period were:

	City.	County.	Total.
1859	$6,546,034	$3,314,891	$9,860,926
1860	6,085,448	3,673,059	9,758,507
1861	6,718,293	4,914,338	11,627,632
1862	5,111,056	4,795,215	9,906,271
1863	6,341,202	5,750,702	12,091,905
1864	7,566,648	6,138,443	13,705,092

For the present year the levy exceeds eighteen millions of dollars, or about three per cent. on the value of the taxable property of the city and county.

The ordinary expenses of the City Government are derived from annual taxes and the general fund. The latter in 1864 was made up from the following sources:

Commissions	$436 40
Excise license fees	11,205 00
Interest on taxes	320,571 53
Interest on redemption	1,115 12
License fees	13,503 75
Permits for connections with sewers	15,375 00
Public school money	[illegible] 54
Privilege for dumping ashes	120 04
Sale of old materials	720 73
Suspense account	378 56
Sinking fund for payment of interest	718,713 00
Tapping water pipes	2,778 50
Total	$1,418,230 67

The following amounts were paid to the credit of the Sinking Fund last year:

Bonds and mortgages outstanding	$87,388 93
Commutation of quit-rents	9,481 02
Interest on investments	442,217 91
License fees	28,766 50
Market cellar rent	33,629 08
Market fees and rents	171,983 71
Street vaults	19,622 09
Sales of real estate	66,751 85
Water-lot quit-rent	358 72
Common land rent	447 50
Court fees and fines	20,420 10
Croton water rents collected	959,974 41
Croton water rents not collected	103,018 06
Dock and slip rent	304,366 70
Ferry rent	321,650 00
Fines and penalties	1,071 09
Ground rent	25,461 00
House rent	34,537 44
Interest on bonds and mortgages	17,188 44
Mayoralty fees	662 25
Sales of personal property	1,524 60
Sales of manure	15,956 30

The debt of the Corporation exceeds thirty-four millions of dollars, of which about one-fourth is held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The principal part of this debt, $21,179,924 50, was incurred for the Croton Water Works and the Central Park; the remainder for the following items:

Erection of public buildings	$185,000
Building and repairing docks and slips	500,000
Floating debt of 1859	2,748,000
Debt of the old Public Society	154,000
Expenses growing out of the war	4,117,000
Temporary loans	2,392,000
Total	$10,596,000

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

Preliminary Examination Continued—Damaging Testimony—A Dead Lock—The Prosecution Refuse to Proceed—Adjournment of the Case.

On Friday morning the preliminary examination of WILLIAM C. BARNEY and NELSON FABIAN, charged with an attempt to defraud the government of the duty on 300 barrels of whisky, was continued before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs. Mr. SEDGWICK appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. JAMES T. BRADY and HOLMES for BARNEY. Messrs. JAMES and DUNPHY are counsel for Capt. REGINALD CHAUNCEY, against whom a supplemental complaint has been drawn up. At the commencement of the examination Justice DOWLING ordered a new complaint to be drawn, which should include the name of CHAUNCEY with those of BARNEY and FABIAN. By consent, the question of jurisdiction was made a special subject for the next hearing. The first witness called was *Alfred Rendall*, who testified as follows:

I do business at No. 55 Cedar-street; I am a wine merchant; I know Mr. Chauncey; I knew him in London; for the past several years I have seen him on an average twice or three times a week.

Cross-examined by Mr. James—I know a Mr. Hendell; he went to Europe with Mr. Chauncey's wife and family last Wednesday three weeks; I was called upon by the detectives; I was shown the signature to the bonds; (the bonds were shown the witness;) these are the same; I don't think the signatures are in the handwriting of Mr. Chauncey; Mr. Hendell was very much about Mr. Chauncey; he lived on him; he had no occupation; I always knew him by the name of Hendell; I am not aware that he had any other; I am positive that Mr. Chauncey's handwriting does not resemble in any particular that of the bond; if a check was presented to me written in this hand, I should refuse it as not genuine.

The next witness was *Edwin B. Meeks*, who testified as follows: I am broker; my office is No. 26 Exchange-place; I filled out the blanks marked "exhibits;" [the entry papers;] the exporters name was written in my office and in my presence.

Mr. JAMES objected to any evidence implicating Mr. CHAUNCEY, on the ground that his name was not mentioned in the complaint.

Mr. SEDGWICK said he had no intention of implicating Mr. CHAUNCEY, he only wished to show a forgery had been committed.

The court admitted the testimony but ruled that it could not be produced against CHAUNCEY.

The witness then pointed out Capt. Chauncey as the one who signed the entries in the name of Richard Clancy.

Mr. Barney had a conversation with me; he said he wanted some goods taken through the Custom-house; he said he wanted fictitious importation; the goods were to be put on a lighter and not placed on the vessel; there would be no trouble about the bonds; I had several interviews with him; Mr. Fabian was not present at all; this was before the specific act charged; Fabian introduced Chauncey two or three days before the alcohol was entered; he said he was the gentleman who would sign the bond.

Mr. Sedgwick—This is all I wish to ask the witness. Do you wish to cross-examine him?

Mr. Brady—If your Honor please, the statement of this witness seems to show that if any offence had been committed, it is against the Internal Revenue Law of the United States, and that all the papers in the case are but a portion of the means by which such offence was committed. I speak of this that your Honor may see the question of jurisdiction—which is no trivial one, and which will be argued at our next meeting—will be seriously affected by this testimony. Mr. James and myself are, therefore, willing that the cross-examination of this witness be suspended until the *corpus delicti* of the prosecution be fully shown.

Mr. Sedgwick—I object to such an unusual course of proceeding.

Justice Dowling—I do not think that the prosecution will suffer by the suspension of the cross-examination of this witness.

Mr. Sedgwick—To what time shall we adjourn?

Justice Dowling—Call your next witness, Mr. Sedgwick.

Mr. Sedgwick—I beg your Honor's pardon; I shall do no such thing until this witness is cross-examined.

Mr. Brady—The witness on the stand admits he was a procurer and an accomplice. The law is very plain; no man can be convicted on the evidence uncorroborated of an accomplice. If, therefore, Mr. Sedgwick can call no other witness, the case falls to the ground.

Mr. Sedgwick—The gentlemen had better conduct their case as though there were other witnesses beside Mr. Meeks, or their clients may suffer. I intend to introduce any amount of evidence on the point of corroboration. Beside, I hold that Mr. Meeks was not an accomplice or confederate.

Justice Dowling—Then, Mr. Sedgwick, you refuse to continue until this witness is cross-examined?

Mr. Sedgwick—I claim, sir, the same right for the people you have granted the defendants.

His Honor—I cannot force you to proceed; I do not know your witnesses or what you wish to prove by them. I shall therefore adjourn the case until Tuesday next, at 10 A. M.

Celebration of Evacuation Day.

The following orders have been issued for the parade of the First Division on Evacuation Day:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.—This division will parade on Friday, the 24th of November, inst., to celebrate the evacuation of New-York in 1783, and will be reviewed by Gov. FENTON and the general staff of the State.

The division line will be formed in Fourteenth-street and the Ninth-avenue, with the right on Broadway, at 1:30 P. M., and the review will take place at 2 o'clock, immediately after the Governor's salute is fired in Union-square.

The salute will be fired under the direction of Col. BURGER, commanding the Second Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. HALL will detail a troop of horse from his brigade as an escort to the Commander-in-Chief, to report to the Adjutant-General at the Fifth-avenue Hotel at 1:30 P. M.

The line of march will be up Fourth-avenue, through Twenty-third-street, Madison-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to Washington Parade Ground, paying the honors of the marching salute to the Commander-in-Chief, near the Worth Monument.

The Division Staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major-General, at 1 o'clock P. M., and Capt. OTTO's troop will report at the same time for escort duty.

The Commissary-General will issue ammunition for the salute, upon the requisition of Col. TELLER.

General Orders Nos. 13 and 14 are countermanded.

By order of Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

ALEX HAMILTON,
Division Inspector.

CHAS. H. TOMES, Major and A. D. C.

LAW REPORTS.

The Arrow Explosion—The Parties who Have Been Indicted Are to Be Tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—NOV. 17.

Before Justice Clerke.

The People of the State of New-York vs. David Smith and Tunis B. Smith.—This was a motion made by ex-Judge Dean, counsel for the defendants, for the purpose of having the trial of the cause removed from the Court of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The defendants named have been indicted by a Grand Jury of this city, for having indirectly and constructively caused the death of certain individuals at the time the steamboat *Arrow* exploded her boiler. In other words they are charged with the crime of manslaughter. Ex-Judge Dean, their counsel, yesterday moved that the trial of these cases be transferred from the General Sessions to the Oyer and Terminer, for the reasons that the defendants were not residents of this city, and were not present when the explosion took place; that this was a very important case, and that the trial would probably occupy several weeks; that many new questions would have to be investigated, and that a number of scientific experts must necessarily be examined as witnesses. Counsel said that the Court of Sessions was not so constructed that it could give a case of this magnitude that time and attention which the public interests demanded. The Court of Sessions had all it could possibly attend to in disposing of the numerous criminal cases that crowded its calendar. For these among other reasons he asked that this case be transferred.

The District Attorney said he could, under the circumstances, urge no serious objection. The court granted the motion, and the defendants in the above case will be tried before a Supreme Court Justice in the course of a few weeks.

Shoddy in Court—A Verdict of a Jury Reversed at General Term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 17.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

Windmuller & Bené vs. James Greene.—This case came before this court upon an appeal by the defendant from a judgment recovered by the plaintiffs upon a trial before Justice Sutherland and a jury, upon a breach of an alleged warranty by the defendant of several parcels of shoddy, said to be sold by sample by defendant to plaintiffs in September, 1862, through one Solomon Winternitz, a broker, which shoddy, upon an alleged discovery of the fact that the same did not conform to the sample, was sold at auction through James M. Miller & Co., after notice to the defendant. The action was to recover the damages sustained by the plaintiffs, being the difference between the price paid for the shoddy and the price it brought at the sale by the auctioneer. The defendant set up that he was only a broker in the transaction, and had settled with his principal before any objection had been made by plaintiffs to the shoddy, and that he did not warrant the article nor sell it by sample; and that, in truth, the parcels sold by Miller as auctioneer and those sold by him to plaintiffs were not the same parcels, and that there was no sufficient evidence of their identity. The defendant, upon the trial at Circuit, moved a non-suit, which the Judge refused to grant, and sent the case to the jury. Hence this appeal was taken to the General Term. The counsel for defendant contended that the Judge erred in refusing the non-suit, and that the judgment should, therefore, be reversed. Upon the argument, this court concurred with the defendant's counsel, and ordered the judgment to be reversed, and a new trial to be had at Circuit.

Mr. Sanxay, counsel for defendant and appellant; Mr. E. P. Clark, counsel for plaintiffs and respondents.

Interesting to Landlords and Tenants.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice E. Darwin Smith and a Jury.

The plaintiff, Theodore Boband, brought an action against John Leahy, defendant, for fraud and deceit in the sale of a lease. The defendant sold the plaintiff a lease of certain premises on Broadway for the term of sixteen months, from Jan. 1, 1864. The plaintiff went into possession on the 1st day of March, 1864, and was evicted from the same on the 1st of May following. The evidence shows that one Thomas had a lease of the premises in question from the owner of the building, which expired May 1, 1864. In December, 1863, Thomas sub-let the premises to defendant for sixteen months, from Jan. 1, 1864, being one year beyond his own term; that defendant knew this fact, but nevertheless took the lease, trusting to Thomas to get a renewal from *his* landlord; that defendant assigned all his right, title and interest in this lease to plaintiff. The evidence was conflicting as to whether the defendant disclosed this fact to the plaintiff. The court charged the jury that the plaintiff could not recover, unless the defendant was guilty of fraud and deception in representing the lease to be good for the term expressed on its face. That the plaintiff could not recover if he was informed at the time he bought, of the condition of the lease. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

D. M. Porter and Wm. H. Newman, counsel for the plaintiff. J. D. Billings for the defendant.

Admissions to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 17.

Present, Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

The following announcement was made yesterday: Any applicants for admission, who were prevented from being in attendance on Thursday, are notified that the examination has been adjourned to Saturday, (to-day) at 1 o'clock, in the General Term room, when the examiners will meet for the last time this term.

An Action for Slander—Verdict for Defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II.—NOV. 17.

Before Justice Moncrief and a Jury.

Harris Lamm vs. Magnus Frank.—The action was brought to recover the sum of $5,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, by reason of the defendant having called the other a "thief," and at the same time said that plaintiff had some of his (defendant's) property in his possession that had been stolen. The grievances complained of are alleged [illegible]. Defendant was a hat and cap manufacturer in Broadway, and the plaintiff was, at the time, in his employ as a cutter. The defendant missed a beaver skin, and some other articles, and in the German language said that plaintiff was a thief and had stolen them. Several witnesses were examined, but they failed to prove the allegations as set forth in the complaint, and under the charge of the court, the jury, after a short absence, brought in a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Wilcoxon; for defendant, Mr. Clegg.

United States Circuit Court—Southern District.

Before Judge Shipman.

COUNTERFEITING.

John Peyton and Mathew Smith were put on trial, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $10 United States note.

The facts shown by the testimony were, that the two men were in a drinking saloon in Canal-street, and Peyton offered the bill in payment for drinks. The bartender refused to take it, saying it was bad. Thereupon Peyton told Smith to take the bill out and get it changed, saying that if he did he would give him $2. Smith took the bill and went out, and after being gone a short time returned, saying that he had been unable to pass it, and had paid sixty cents in attempting to get it off, and he refused to give back the bill unless Peyton would pay him the sixty cents. Peyton refused, and going out applied to a policeman, who, on learning the facts, arrested both the men for attempting to pass a counterfeit bill. The policeman testified that Peyton, when arrested, said he got the bill for his wages, but the next morning he said he found the bill in the street.

Both the defendants gave testimony of previous good character.

The District-Attorney, in summing up, said he did not press for a conviction in the case of Smith.

The jury rendered a verdict of acquittal in Peyton's case after a short absence; and the Judge, after telling them both that the door into the difficulty into which they had been brought was the door into that corner-grocery, from which they would do well to keep clear henceforth, ordered them to be discharged.

For the United States, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Bell; for Peyton, Mr. Wait, and for Smith, Mr. Young.

Henry W. Chapin was then put on trial charged with passing counterfeit fifty-cent notes. The evidence against him was that of an accomplice named White, who testified that he was himself employed in August last as bartender in the Manhattan House in Murray-street, and that one day he met Chapin, whom he had had some previous acquaintance with, and that Chapin, on hearing that he was so employed, suggested that it was a good place for getting off stamps. White fell in with the suggestion, and meeting Chapin again some time after, asked why he had not brought them to him: Chapin said he had not had the money to pay for them himself, and as he was not on good terms with the men, who sold them, he could not get them without paying, and that they would cost $35 a hundred. Thereupon, on Chapin's suggestion, White went and got $10, and gave it to him, and Chapin went to get the stamps. After a short absence, he returned with a package of 12 fifty cent stamps, which he gave him, promising the rest the next time he saw him. White took them, and going to his own place, put some of them into the money drawer, and when he made up his money account, sent up two of them to the proprietor of the house, who at once rejected them as bad. White was thereupon arrested, and the rest of them found in his pocket. On his examination before a Commissioner he told this story, and thereupon a warrant was issued for Chapin.

There was no evidence to support his story, but Chapin, although he gave some evidence of good character, could not show that he had had any steady employment or means of support, and the jury, after a short absence, found him guilty.

Nine of the counterfeiters whose cases have been disposed of during the last week, were this morning brought up for sentence.

William A. Chapin and James Smith, for passing counterfeit money, were sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for a year, and a fine of $1 each.

Henry Harrington, Seth C. Halsey, Thomas McKinney, Joseph Higgins, Henry Munroe, Charles Thomas and William Clark, for the same offence, were sentenced each to two years' imprisonment at hard labor, and a fine of $1.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Wm. Overton, Jr., and John Kelly, indicted for passing counterfeit money, withdrew pleas of not guilty, which they had previously put in, and pleaded guilty.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 17.

By Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Applications for the Confirmation of Reports in the Matter of the Central Park; reports confirmed and order granted.

By Justice Ingraham.

Pugsley *vs.* Morrison; order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 17.

By Judge Cordozo.

Gillies *vs.* Lent; demurrer overruled. Berky *vs.* The German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church; the motion to dissolve the injunction is denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event, with leave to defendants to renew upon additional papers. Selover *vs.* Graham; motion denied without costs. France *vs.* O'Brien; referee's fees allowed. Schwartz *vs.* Churchill; both motions denied with $10 costs. Woodbury *vs.* Engley; motion denied without costs. Champion *vs.* Whiting; case settled. Roberts *vs.* Mathews; see memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 18.

By Justice Clerke.

Augustus W. Greenleaf et al. *vs.* Peter R. Mumford et al.; findings settled; amendments 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 allowed.

By Justice Ingraham.

Morris Ketchum et al. *vs.* E. B. Ketchum; motion denied with $10 costs. In the matter of the application of Margaret R. Bull for the sale of lots, &c.; motion denied.

The Keefe Murder Case.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The case of William Keefe, tried for murder, in having caused the death of John Abrahams, by stabbing, on the 5th of June, was yesterday concluded.

The defence was opened by Mr. E. H. Anderson, who said they would call witnesses to show that the prisoner, having a knife in his hand, struck deceased a blow in return for one received. The evidence determined that a homicide had been committed, but did not prove that life was taken willfully or maliciously.

Evidence was then given that the deceased the second time he stepped on the stoop made a grab at Keefe, who then stabbed him.

Mr. J. D. Townsend then reviewed the evidence at length, summed up the case for the accused, and was followed by the District-Attorney for the people.

Mr. Bedford said it was the duty of the jury to render one of two verdicts; either one which would partly sustain the indictment, murder, or one wholly refusing to countenance it, and which would proclaim to the world that the foreman of the grand jury had erred in making the indorsement that virtually said there was cause for holding the prisoner responsible for the murder of John Abrahams. Whichever verdict it was, it must be based solely on the evidence. The great object of the law was to protect the rights of the community against the acts of evildoers, and at the same time to see that justice be scrupulously administered. The public prosecutor was often placed in a delicate position. He was too often regarded as thirsting for the blood of a prisoner, as striving more for conviction than for justice. This was not so. It was his solemn duty, his high prerogative, his greatest pleasure to dispossess himself of every feeling of vindictiveness, and simply see that the scales of justice be fairly poised. What was the evidence? What had the commonwealth proved? The law presumed every killing to be malicious, and when the fact had been proved, the onus devolved upon the prisoner to disprove the malice. He must show that it was done in the heat of passion, under sufficient provocation, or that it was necessary to protect his own life. Had this been done in the present case? The statutory provisions definitive of the crime were cited and explained. The prisoner had used a lethal weapon, and the law presumed he intended to take life therewith. The evidence was thus reviewed at considerable length. The court charged that to sustain the case for the prosecution, there must be established first, that the homicide had been committed; and, secondly, that the prisoner committed it and intended at the time to take the life of the deceased. The evidence for the prosecution differed from that for the defence only in that the deceased said: "If you do not go to bed I will break your jaw," and that Abrahams had made a grab at the accused before he made the thrust. If a man made himself voluntarily drunk it was no excuse for any act he might then do, for the law presumed him to take the consequences of his own acts. If the jury believed the prisoner intended to take his life the verdict must be murder in the first degree, but if they believed he did not and that he met his death as stated, then the verdict must be murder in the second degree.

The jury, after a lengthy deliberation, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A STUBBORN COMPLAINANT COMMITTED FOR CONTEMPT.

George Knipe and Joseph Simpson were charged with larceny of a vest and beaver coat, worth $46, the property of Louis Jarekey. The papers were sent to the General Sessions, but the District-Attorney, on examining the matter, found that a conviction would only amount to petty larceny and the papers were thereupon sent to this court. Complainant, on being sworn, said he lived at No. 14 Avenue C.

Q.—Have you lost a vest? A.—I did.

Q.—What is the value of that vest? A.—My complaint is for stealing $46 worth.

Q.—Was that vest worth one dollar? I lost my beaver coat and vest and I want to prosecute them as far as I can.

Mr. Hutchings—Is that vest worth as much as $5? Now just answer that question. A.—At the same time they took the vest they took the coat.

For nearly ten minutes the court tried to get an answer as to the value of the vest, so that they might be able to try the accused, but complainant invariably threw in the beaver coat at the end, and insisted on its being a case of grand larceny. Getting tired of the witness who exhibited an unusual amount of stubbornness, he was ordered to be locked up for refusing to answer questions put to him. About an hour afterward, when it was supposed that complainant had had time to reflect on his folly, the case was again called up.

Mr. Hutchings said he did not know how to proceed. He had spoken to the complainant, but he says he wishes to correct the court and the District-Attorney for the answer he had made.

The court immediately ended the case by discharging the accused and the accuser.

A FIGHT BETWEEN ITALIANS.

Benedict Frank and Nicholas Lozenzo keep an Italian boarding-house, and so does Anthony Frank, whom they were charged with assaulting at the Battery. It appears that complainant had sold out a hotel to the defendants, and out of the sale arose a civil suit which engendered bad blood between them. Defendants met Frank down at the Battery and assaulted him, and when the police arrived complainant lay on the ground and the prisoners were kicking him. As soon as the prisoners saw the officers they desisted, and one flung away a loaded seven shooter, and the other a small policeman's club. Guilty—fined $50 each.

ROBBERY IN MULBERRY-STREET.

About 10:30 o'clock in the evening, while a woman named Catharine Vance was standing at her own door, No. 16 Mulberry-street, Robert Sweeny, a young man that she knew very well by sight, stepped up to her, thrust his hand in her bosom, pulled out her pocket-book, containing a few dollars, and ran off. She followed him, and at last went into a saloon after him. She had no sooner gone in there than the companions of the prisoner committed a very gross and indecent outrage on her. This an officer saw himself, and he arrested Sweeny. Feeling aggrieved at the arrest of their associate, some of the thieves got on the top of a house, and threw down bricks at the officer, one of which struck him on the head, and very nearly killed him. The accused was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

WHAT IS A THREATENING LETTER.

Joshua H. Berline, a very genteely dressed gentleman, was charged with sending a threatening letter for the purpose of extorting money, to Sylvester M. Thompson, coal merchant, Bridgeport, Conn. At first the plea of not guilty was entered, then the prisoner acknowledged sending the letter, but denied that it was a threatening letter. It is dated from New-York and reads as follows:

> GENTS: Business has been placed in my hands concerning your circumstances in business. Your creditors are not aware of the true course you are evidently pursuing. I have investigated the matter quite thoroughly, and if all can be relied on, you certainly intend to *fail* very heavily in debt. Disposing of real estate, &c., all looks in that direction. Now, sir, I respectfully request, on behalf of your creditors, a full and minute statement of your assets and liabilities, or shall I report as I have ascertained matters—or, to make the matter still shorter and more to the point, what is my knowledge kept to myself, (with a favorable report of your firm to your creditors) worth to you? I shall expect an answer from you within five days herewith. I withhold my address for the present.
>
> Yours, &c., B. J. HUNT.
>
> Direct to Station D, Bible House, N. Y. City.

Upon receiving this letter, Mr. Thompson immediately transmitted it to Superintendent Kennedy, who placed the matter in the hands of Detective Gilmour, and when the prisoner called for the letter he was arrested.

Complainant—When I received that letter I sent it to Superintendent Kennedy, and caused the prisoner's arrest; but I don't think he wrote the letter; I don't think he is the responsible party.

Court—Then you think he has been used by some other party?

Complainant—I do.

Prisoner—I have given all the information to Mr. Thompson that I possess.

Judge Dowling—The court must be satisfied as well as complainant. The interests of the community require that we should know more about it before passing on the case.

Remanded.

ROBBED BY ONE SISTER AND BEATEN BY THE OTHER.

Eleanor Blake, a middle-aged domestic, who had just arrived in this city in search of a situation, told a brief but pitiful history. Some time ago she was burned out at a fire in Twenty-ninth-street; then her husband died and she went to live out at Newburgh. When she arrived here a few days ago, she got the cheapest kind of lodgings that she could find at No. 44 Baxter-street, kept by one Ellen Burke. She was there two days waiting for a place, and had paid for all defendant had given her, when the keeper of this den stole all that was in her valise, took the shawl off her back, the bonnet off her head, and then demanded of her to take her dress off and give it to her, and clear out. She did not do that, when she was beaten, and left the house, and finding a policeman had defendant arrested. The sister of prisoner followed complainant into the station-house and there assaulted her. The one sister was sentenced to four months, and the other to one month's imprisonment.

ASSAULT AT THE CENTRAL PARK.

Wm. H. Webb and Dennis Cavannah were charged with assaulting Robert Gray. In the case of Webb, the offence was rendered much more serious by his having personated a policeman. Complainant said he lived at No. 126 Hudson-street. On Sunday evening last he went into the Park House, in Eighty-fourth-street, with some ladies, and the prisoners were there. He had not seen or spoken to the prisoners before and had no words with them. They had a couple of glasses of lemonade, and Mr. Flynn, the proprietor of the house, objected to the bill that was tendered him. Witness said he guessed it was good. Flynn replied it was not, when the two prisoners jumped up and struck him. After getting out of the place Webb changed his coat and followed him and said he was an officer. At that time witness had his hands in his pockets, when Webb said, "Take your hands out of your pocket or I'll shoot you." Witness said, "Arrest me." He was taken about a block under arrest, when Webb was joined by Cavannah, in his shirt sleeves. They then both attacked him and beat him a second time. While the fight was going on, one of the ladies in company with Mr. Gray, was robbed of her watch. Guilty—Remanded.

A PRISONER'S RIGHTS.

A motion was made by Mr. Howe on behalf of a client, to have certain papers placed on the calendar of the court. He said his client was charged with attempting to rescue a prisoner. The prisoner whom defendant had tried to rescue had not been charged with committing a felony. When before the committing magistrate he asked that his client be tried in the Special Sessions. This the magistrate refused, sending the papers before the General Sessions, and fixing the bail at $1,000. He obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the court ordered the papers to be transmitted to the Special Sessions. The accused having only been guilty of a misdemeanor had the right to make his election. He also asked that the bail be reduced to $300. Motion granted.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 18.—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool.*—Rev. James W Gordon, wife, two children and Miss Gordon, Mrs. Eliza Nelson, Miss M. F. Nelson and B. S. Nelson, of St. Louis; Miss E. Burks, G. A. Lake, J. W. Simmons, J. R. Gage, Robert Dunlop, J. G. Sterry, Dr. Platt, Richard Burke, Dr. J. E. Atkinson, of Baltimore; Mons. Bisson, wife, Miss Mary and H. Bisson, of Paris; Mr. Cooper, E. Ashworth, Dr. F. T. Fry, P. M. Smith, J. Hillmuth, Mrs. R. Long and child, Joseph Goodman, of Pawtucket; James McKeiley and William.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Geo. W. Kidd, Henry Banks, Ed. McKay, George A. Peck, wife and 2 children, James Kehoe, John Pegram, Mrs. Constant and 2 children, Philip Johnson, Peter Grosham, Robert McKeever, Mr. Mann, E. C. Capron, M. L. Berger, N. Q. Saltus, Robert Jones, D. N. Barker, R. H. Mangin, Frank Fairweather, A. J. Welch, wife and three children, Egbert Frankenfield, Adolphus Katsurstein, Jerome Hopkins, Miss Waythayer, Josephine Henry, Mrs. Beach, Henry Delamarte, Joseph Robinson, James Bronson, Evan Kolinski, Edw. Burns, Aminidab Brown, H. H. Fuller, Thos. Livingston, J. H. Baldwin, A. Bramburger, J. J. Nixon, H. F. Nixon, Mrs. Charles Doherty, Mrs. Susan Booker, two children and servant, Miss Rosalie Horne, A. B. Day, F. W. Ramsdell, O. H. Backus, I. F. B. Smith, Rev. L. C. Feban, Hiram Jackson, E. L. Matthewson, W. R. Nelson.

In Steamship Herman Livingston for Savannah.—Martin Gregg, Geo. Watson, David Briggs, R. H. Ferry, W. H. Nesick, D. Post, Thos. H. House, J. White, Wm. Gregg, J. L. Tull, E. Woodruff, D. P. Wilkins, J. Rosenburke, J. J. Marsh, Jas. Anderson, Dr. A. Anderson, Henry B. Moore, J. Eckerson, A. Bohne, Mrs. A. Bohne, Miss Segin, Mrs. L. E. Schaler, Mrs. J. Hompten, P. W. Waugh, wife and servant, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. S. H. Maxwell, Mr. Sherman, Mrs. M. D. Smith, Mr. Goodwin and daughter, F. A. Goodwin, wife and daughter, W. H. Livingston and lady, W. M. Langley and wife, Mrs. Brown and servant, Geo. B. Hannah, G. Jacoby, Mrs. E. S. Hannah, Mrs. E. W. Kening, Jacob Hannah, H. M. Ames, J. L. Wellman, Miss J. E. Wellman, Miss E. C. Benton and 2 children, J. Sherman, wife and child, Mr. Strong, Dr. J. M. Blakely, Mme. A. Derbet and child, Mrs. J. A. Pritchard, P. Fisher, J. Lindsley, Edward Randall, A. A. Bradley, Jas. Long, P. P. Quintard and others, and 45 in the steerage.

In steamship Cromwell, for New-Orleans.—Chas. E. Filly, W. B. Couger, Mrs. Herch and sister, Mrs. John D. Marsh, Miss H. Gillingham, Mrs. Black and daughter, H. J. Walsh, S. F. Rogers, Mrs. W. F. Ward, child and servant, William Pearson, J. A. Hopkins, H. Jordan, W. Culberwell, John Waldo and lady, Louis Gustaver, F. B. Donaldson, W. Lewellyn, T. Lowell, S. M. Plume, L. E. Allen, Mrs. P. Haggerty, Mrs. W. H. Harris, Mrs. L. M. Pugh, nurse and 3 children, Miss Mary Mundy, Miss Evishaw, G. L. Andrews, lady, 3 children and 2 servants; Mrs. C. A. Wright, A. A. Moss, F. Dagett, J. S. Turner, lady and child; G. Boning, George Dugger, E. H. Davenport, P. E. Davis, Mrs. J. H. Valentine, son and nurse; George Learing and nephew, Wm. Stone, F. H. Hitch, George Trufant and son, J. J. Hanna, Capt. R. W. Foster, E. B. Child, Charles De Ruyter, Jas. Scott, J. Brandt, E. H. Crosby, Hugh Ford, James McKinney, G. M. Vail, Mrs. Capt. Cripp, George A. Holt, John Butterworth, R. P. Green, G. H. Hayden, H. C. Love, Miss Louisa Gillespie, Emerson Mestig, Miss Anne Burdick, Ed. L. Tracy, J. Branson, W. W. Cunningham, O. P. Norris, W. Vandermack, Baron Van Buskirk and others, and 36 in the steerage.

In steamship Leo, for Savannah.—Geo. A. Might and wife, Mrs. C. B. Mellory, Mrs. Sanford and child, Miss Frances Perkins, Miss Harriet Haines, Miss J. H. Grey, Miss Laura E. Osgood, C. E. Hopkins, L. H. Pease, W. Belcher and wife, Miss Julia Case, Miss M. A. Forsarth. Miss T. J. Philips, Mrs. M. E. T. Smith, Rev. C. S. Martindale, Rev. W. Henrion, Miss Abbie Case, Miss E. Hill, C. R. Gizman, J. V. Munger, E. W. Ingersoll, W. B. Dickey, R. Grant, R. Pierson, A. Blanchard, J. Hymans, H. Hymans, W. W. Blake, James Clark, George H. Dixon, and 35 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Mississippi, from New-Orleans.—P. Wenzell, Mrs. H. E. Kimball, L. J. Deal, J. Menville, E. Ashton, W. Gillis, J. Murray, S. C. Chamberlin, H. N. Weld, B. B. Adams, D. H. Chamberlin, F. W. Kimball, P. Wheeler, S. G. Parker, O. F. Wadsworth, J. S. Newell, R. M. Higginson, Geo. H. Fesque, S. P. Apthenp, H. B. Welch, E. H. Adams, F. L. Davidson, A. J. Chapman, J. H. George, H. F. Lewis, J. W. Deering, F. W. Colton, J. A. Wooley, Thos. Mahan, Robt. Ellison, W. Frinteni, Geo. L. Bradbury, S. G. S. White, E. J. Bartlett, A. P. Mallory, F. Pelton, H. E. W. Clarke, A. O. Swaine, R. S. Oliver, R. J. Rooney, W. A. Hatch, J. Anderson, P. F. Jackson, Jr., C. H. Warslow, F. L. Higginson, Geo. T. Scott, G. D. Odell, F. L. Gilman, Lieut.-Col. Emerson and servant, from Hilton Head; C. Guedert, C. Kaler, R. Loud, R. M. Parker.

In steamship Weybosset, from Savannah.—Capt. S. Yates Levy, Miss Fanny Levy, Capt. J. G. Ketchum, A. B. Clark, R. B. Habersham, Miss Mary Earle, Mrs. C. C. Schaub, Lieut. P. Bottcher, Wm. A. Kammerer, Joseph Marshall, J. C. Chick, Capt. Jas. Lackhison, John B. Godfrey, and others.

In steamship Linda, from Apalachicola, &c.—John S. Kingsley, W. H. Gibson, Wm. Kennedy, Andrew Wilson, Samuel W. Bostwick, Robert Kennedy, Jas. Kennedy, Peter Grady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 51 | Sun sets....... 4 40 | Moon rises.... 5 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 15 | Gov. Island. 9 04 | Hell Gate...10 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Carroll, Lennan, Baltimore, C. W. Pervell; Fairfax, Winters, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Yazoo, Thompson, Norfolk, City Point and Blanchard, G. Heinecken & Palmore; Fah Kee, Stirling, Santiago, Cuba, Waydell Bros.; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Geo. Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; H. Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Key West, Hathorn, Apalachicola, Benner & Brown; Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; America, Lindt, Savannah, Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; Liberty, Wilson, Havana, Hargous & Co.; Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore, J. B. Smull; Ariadne, Crary, Wilmington, Livingston, Fox & Co.; May Flower, Robinson, Washington, J. Hand; Leo, Merrill, Savannah, Murray & Nephew; Wyandotte, Arey, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Lucy, Clift, Newbern, Murray & Nephew; C. C. Leary, Bentley, Galveston, A. Leary; Ladonos, Hovey, New-Orleans, G. Heinecken & Palmore.

Ship Athena, (Brem.,) Schilling, Bremen, Ruger Bros. Barks M. B. Roberts, Weare, Galveston, Brett, Son & Co.; Tollens, (Holl.,) Verkagen, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Centinary, (Br.,) Cook, Antwerp, via Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken; Marie, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Leander, (Br.,) England, Liverpool, W. F. Schmidt & Son; Zephyrina, (Br.,) Penister, Savannah, Middleton & Co.; R. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Receife, (Br.,) Douglass, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Watchmate, (Br.,) Jones, Halifax, N. S., Daniel Starr & Son; Solferino, (Br.,) Warren, Rio Janeiro, Moss & Ward; Breadalbane, (Br.,) Percey, Harbor Grace, N. F., McGuire & Currie; Merrina, Ingersoll, City Point, Va., Miller & Houghton; Port-au-Prince, (Ham.,) Nagel, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co.; Annie Collins, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Flying Arrow, Hough, Bridgeport, H. S. Rackett & Son; Ellen, Bethel, Harbor Island, W. I., Jas. Douglass; Belle R. Hull, Lemon, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Queen of the South, Corson, St. Mark's, E. E. Hurlbut & Co.; H. Blackman, Gandy, Bayport, Fla., Van Brunt & Slaght; E. G. Sawyer, Hall, Elizabethport, Holyoke & Murray; Chas. Woolsey, Parker, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Active, Calhoun, Wilmington, Del., J. W. McKee; Lady Banneman, (Br.,) Curry, Abacoa, J. Douglass; Col. Lester, Perry, New-Haven, Ferguson & Wood; Watanga, Howard, Newbern, Murray & Nephew; Brier, Gregory, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloops Liberty, Reeves, Sag Harbor, H. S. Rackett & Son; Aurora, Carpenter, Morwich, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamer Linda, Theobald, Apalachicola Nov. 7, via Key West 11th, with cotton and passengers to Benner & Brown. Had strong gales from N. E. to S. E. up to 16th. Left at Apalachicola, steamer Western Metropolis, Hilton, for New-York 11th; ship Lizzie Schofield, Schofield, for Liverpool, ldg.; Banyan, ldg.; Clara Ann, ldg. 13th, lat. 30 20, lon. 79 10, passed a three-masted schr., with a white signal and two red balls in it, bound N.; same day, passed ship C. Winthrop, standing to N. and E. Sailed from Key West Nov. 11, ship Theobald, Theobald, for New-Orleans, dismasted, in tow of steamtug Wabash; same day, steamer C. Whiting, Merriman, for Galveston, with rudder damaged, in tow of a tug.

Steamship Flag, Brown, New-Orleans Nov. 8, with cotton, &c., to the Coastwise Steamship Co. Had heavy gales from S. E. to N. E., with very high sea, up to Hatteras; since, light southerly winds and thick fog. Off Caryfoot Reef was in co. with a small steamer, supposed the Thames, a heavy gale blowing at the time. Off Hatteras, passed steamship Matanzas, bound S. On the outward passage, Oct. 23 and 24, off Cape Florida, experienced a terrible hurricane, the wind veering around the compass in 14 hours; lay to 40 hours; had decks swept; lost sails, &c.; the ship acted nobly during it all. Saw many vessels ashore on the Florida coast.

Steamship Mississippi, Sumner, New-Orleans 4th inst., via Hilton Head, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. A. Raynor.

Steamship Cella, (Br.,) Billings, London and Havre, with mdse. and 540 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. 16th, lat. 40 55, lon. 67 02, saw steamship Java, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Chase, Roath, Savannah 3 ds., with cotton, &c., to L. L. Jones.

Steamship Weybosset, Parish, Savannah Nov. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

Steamer Louisa Moore, Wooster, Morehead City, with cotton and passengers to Miller & Houghton. (Arr. 17th.)

Ship Marlborough, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Campbell, Liverpool Aug. 29, via Halifax Nov. 8, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Sept. 21, lat. 46 30, lon. 38, in a gale from S. W., damaged rudder, and was obliged to let the ship go before it, and bear away for Queenstown, and when within 400 miles of Queenstown, took the wind from N. E., and then bore away for Fayal, and when within 200 miles of that port, took strong westerly winds, and bore up for Halifax, arriving there Nov. 3; after repairing the rudder, sailed Nov. 8. Oct. 16, lat. 43 41, lon. 41, spoke Prus. bark Genitio, from Demarara for Liverpool, who supplied her with provisions.

Ship Germania, (Prus.,) Franke, Rotterdam 49 ds., with mdse. and 36 passengers to Charles Luling & Co.

Ship Harry Bluff, Redmond, Hamburg Oct. 5, with mdse. and 515 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had five deaths (infants) on the passage.

Bark Parthian, (of Cape Town, C. G. H.,) Butler, Buenos Ayres 48 ds., with wool and hides to Pendergast Bros. Oct. 20, lat. 20 57, lon. 37 06, spoke a large double-topsail Br. ship, from Liverpool for San Francisco, 45 ds. out.

Bark Ocean, (Swed.,) Sandsiton, Leghorn 68 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brig Ocean Belle, (of Turks Island,) Hilrichs, St. Domingo City 15 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Has nine seamen from the Italian bark Corveno, from Liverpool for Matamoras, which was run on Cape Engano on account of a leak, and became a total loss.

Brig Howard, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Arecibo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brig Isabella, Jewett, Smith, Richmond, Va., 5 ds., with wood to master.

Brig Evergreen, from Fagardo, arr. last night, reports, 10th inst., lat. 34 25, lon. 74 24, spoke ship Saranak, of Philadelphia, strg. S. Left no vessels.

Brig Patra, (of Buxham,) Cox, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to George F. Bulley.

Brig Amanda Jean, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Webb, Curacoa 22 ds., with salt to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. James M. Bayles, Tilles, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. C. Major, (Br.,) Perry, Halifax 20 ds., with fish to James Overton & Son.

Schr. Empress, ((Br.,) Outhouse, Sackville 10 ds., with fish to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. William Collyer, Taylor, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gen. Meade, Dinsmore, Bangor, with potatoes to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Gersh Banker, Ellis, Jacksonville 11 ds., with cotton and cedar to —— Dibble.

Schr. J. P. Collins, Abrew, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Maryland, Foster, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal.

Schr. Jos. P. Ames, Turner, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. P. A. Sanders, Townsend, Virginia 4 ds., wood.

Schr. Annie V. Bergen, Thompson, Brookhaven.

Schr. Stephen Hotchkiss, Rackett, New-Haven.

Schr. Red Rover, Hodgdon, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. Arcola, Walin, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. Mediator, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. San Juan, Brockett, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. E. Pratt, Brown, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. Elmer, Haley, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. B. Butler, Kenyon, Elizabethport, for Wickford.

Schr. Forest King, Briggs, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. J. E. Gamage, Wood, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. E. Hotchkiss, Roberts, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Codia, West, Boston, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Jas. Logan, Smith, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alabama, Gardner, New-Haven.

Schr. Gen. Lyon, Holbrook, Wellfleet, for Virginia.

Schr. M. Monson, Jr., Eaton, Bridgeport.

Sailed.

Steamships New-York, Germania, Liberty, Etna, Virginia, Key West, Quaker City, Moneka, C. Leary, El Cid, George Cromwell, Ladona, America, Herman Livingston, Leo, San Salvador, Chase, Ariadne, Vizen.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Arr. steamer Nereus, New-York; brig Ida M. Comedy, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Inca, Schierenberg, for Callao, while going down the Lower Bay, stopped on Romer Shoal; was subsequently got off, and returned to the city.

The steamship Cella, arr. yesterday from London and Havre is detained in Quarantine for observation.

The Atalanta, of the same line, has come up to the Upper Quarantine.

Spoken, &c.

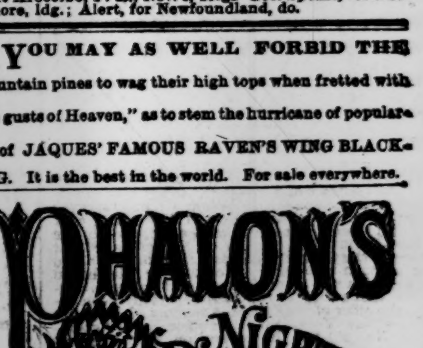
J. U. Broekman—bark, hence for New-Orleans, 9 ds. out, Nov. 7, lat. 31, lon. 71 18.

Patra—Br. brig, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, Nov. 15, lat. 37 03, lon. 72 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Arecibo, P. R., Nov. 3, brigs Geo. Spears, for Baltimore, ldg.; Alert, for Newfoundland, do.

"YOU MAY AS WELL FORBID THE mountain pines to wag their high tops when fretted with the gusts of Heaven," as to stem the hurricane of popularity of JAQUES' FAMOUS RAVEN'S WING BLACKING. It is the best in the world. For sale everywhere.



FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 649, Nov. 18, 1865.
17, 2, 13, 38, 69, 66, 34, 51, 55, 11, 36, 44, 1.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 650, Nov. 18, 1865.
38, 13, 25, 46, 5, 15, 57, 3, 1, 36, 31, 63, 71.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 549, Nov. 18, 1865.
30, 44, 3, 35, 33, 23, 5, 39, 10, 50, 8, 76, 32.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 550, Nov. 18, 1865.
45, 20, 32, 30, 14, 2, 47, 5, 35, 26, 17, 6, 54.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.